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The New-York Times.

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QUIET RESTORED.

A Peaceful Day in the Metropolis.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

A SPEECH FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Continued Precautions of the Authorities.

A CHANGE OF GENERALS.

Results of the Mob Rule—The Killed and Wounded—Losses by Fire—Accidents and Incidents.

QUIET IN THE SUBURBS.

The conflict between the military and the mob in Second-avenue, on Thursday night, proved, as has been anticipated, to be the decisive struggle between anarchy and order, and yesterday morning beheld a restoration of peace and quiet throughout the length and breadth of the City. Nearly all kinds of business was resumed, and, except for the military precautions observable around the theatres of the late riots, a stranger would not have mistrusted that there had been any departure from the usual serenity of the Metropolis. Toward noon, the following proclamation was issued from the Mayor's Office, and was felt to embody a much nearer approach to the actual state of things than the one of similar tenor, issued from the same quarter on Wednesday:

PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

To the citizens of New-York:

The riotous assemblages have been dispersed. Business is running in its usual channels. The various lines of omnibuses, railways and telegraphs have resumed their ordinary operations. Few symptoms of disorder remain, except in a small district in the eastern part of the City, comprising a part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. The police are everywhere alert. A sufficient military force is now here to suppress any illegal movement, however formidable.

Let me exhort you, therefore, to pursue your ordinary business. Avoid especially all crowds. Remain quietly at your homes, except when engaged in business or assisting the authorities in some organized force. When the military appear in the streets, do not gather about it, being sure that it is doing its duty in obedience to orders from superior authority. Your homes and your places of business you have a right to defend, and it is your duty to defend them at all hazards. Yield to no intimidation and to no demand for money as the price of your safety. If any person warns you to desist from your accustomed business, give no heed to the warning, but arrest the person and bring him to the nearest Station-house for punishment as a conspirator.

Be assured that the public authorities have the ability and the will to protect you from those who have conspired alike against your peace, against the Government of your choice, and against the laws which your representatives have enacted.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE BATTLE-GROUND OF THURSDAY NIGHT.

The east side of the town yesterday was quiet during the day, though there was discoverable among the little crowds of men which dotted the First and Second avenues in the morning a sufficient degree of suppressed riotous feeling to give rise to the impression that by evening it might develop into something dangerous.

The Seventh Regiment were on guard, a portion patrolling the avenues and the streets above Twenty-third and squads, in company with policemen, engaged in searching the houses for weapons. A very considerable number of muskets, pistols, clubs, &c., were captured and stowed away in a wagon which accompanied the searching parties. In Thirty-third-street a portion of a company were placed guard to two pieces of artillery. Between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets another company were drawn up along the railroad track. These streets were picketed, and no one allowed to pass from one avenue to the other without showing some evident necessity for so doing. The presence of the soldiers did not seem to excite any great degree of curiosity among the people, who seemed inclined to keep them at a safe distance. No opposition was offered to their operations, and the avenues were very quiet. The cars made their usual trips without any disturbance. About Twentieth and Twenty-sixth streets and Gramercy Park there was a strong guard, composed of detachments of the Sixty-fifth regiment and the Fourteenth cavalry, supporting a brass howitzer from the Eighth New-York battery. The howitzer was stationed in Twenty-first-street between Third-avenue and Gramercy Park, facing the east. In the Park a portion of the Fourteenth cavalry were bivouacked, and the horses nibbled the carefully tended grass of that exclusive breathing place.

AFFAIRS AT THE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

GEN. BROWN RELIEVED—GEN. CANBY TAKES COMMAND—MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.

Gens. WOOL and KILPATRICK, Gov. SEYMOUR and Mayor OPDYKE were in consultation at the headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday morning. It was generally considered that the rioters had reached the length of their rope, and that hereafter the military force already here, and that which is to arrive, will be able to keep down all further demonstrations of the insurgents. A thorough organization of the military, including the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, has been effected, and positions assigned to each company and regiment. By to-day a general rendezvous will be established, so that in event of an emergency a sufficient force can be immediately dispatched to the place of disturbance.

THE CAVALRY.

Yesterday morning Gen. KILPATRICK entered upon the duties he voluntarily took upon himself the day previous. All the cavalry organizations are under his command. In compliance with his request, several citizens reported themselves ready for cavalry service yesterday. They were directed to proceed to Madison-square, where they would be furnished with the necessary equipments. The chief difficulty has been in obtaining a sufficient number of horses, but proper measures have been taken to have a supply here within the next twelve hours.

GEN. CANBY IN COMMAND.

By order of the Secretary of War, Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY has been appointed to relieve Gen. BROWN of the command of the New-York forces. Gen. CANBY was born in the State of Kentucky, and entered the Military Academy in 1835, and graduated in June, 1839. He is about 40 years of age.

He was promoted on the 1st of July, 1839, to the rank of Second Lieutenant of the United States Infantry, and on the 18th of June, 1846, was promoted to the First Lieutenancy. During that year he held the regimental Adjutancy, and on the 3d of March, 1847, was appointed as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the brevet rank of Captain on the Staff. He was breveted Major in August, 1840, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Cherubusco, in Mexico, and was also distinguished in the battle of Cerro Gordo. This brevet rank dated from August 20, 1847.

In March, 1851, he was further breveted a Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant conduct at the Belen Gate—the brevet dating from Sept. 13, 1847. He held these ranks while in the Adjutant-General's Department. In June, 1851, he was promoted to the full rank of Captain of the Second United States Infantry and relinquished his rank in the Staff.

On the 3d of March he was appointed Major of the Tenth Infantry, which position he held in the Army Register of January, 1861. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was further promoted to the Colonelcy of the newly formed Nineteenth regiment of United States infantry, and on the 19th of November was appointed to the charge of the Department of New-Mexico.

On the 26th of March, 1862, Gen. CANBY routed a large body of Texans at Apache Pass.

On the 28th of March, he defeated the rebels at Pigeon's Ranche, again in the early part of April at Galesteo, and subsequently about the middle of April, he defeated the rebels at Pieroto, which [illegible] completely routed and broke up the rebel army in New-Mexico; they abandoned all the fortifications which they had erected, in anticipation of an overwhelming victory.

Gen. CANBY has established his headquarters at the Central Office. Upon assuming command, he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS, CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—Under the authority and instructions of the Secretary of War, and of the orders of the Major General, commanding the Department of the East, the undersigned assumes command of the United States troops in the city and harbor of New-York.

Special reports addressed to Adjt. [illegible] Assistant General, will be made at once from the [illegible] tions and detachments within the limits of this command. These reports will give the strength, state of [illegible] supplies, and everything that relates to the [illegible] of the several commands. In the case of hospitals in addition to the guards, the number of convalescents capable of doing duty will be reported. The arrival of all troops will be immediately reported, and the report in each case will be accompanied by a statement of the strength, condition and immediate location.

All officers in this City on duty, or on leave, unless under the immediate orders of a superior commander, will report by letter to this office the nature of their duty and their address.

By order of Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
A. P. FISKE, A. A. G.
(Official.)
LAWRENCE KIPP, Major and A. D. C.

Later in the day the following order, relative to the meeting called by Archbishop HUGHES, was also issued:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

ORDER No. 2.—The Commanders of detachments of United States troops in the City are informed that the meeting at the house of Archbishop HUGHES is intended to keep order and law.

They will be careful not to molest persons passing to and from it, and to pay no attention to harsh words—only interfering when actual force or violence occurs.

By order of Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
A. P. FISKE, Assistant-Adjutant General.

The order was issued simultaneously to both the Military and Police.

Upon retiring from his office Gen. BROWN issued the annexed farewell order:

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

In obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the United States troops in the City and harbor of New-York.

In parting from the troops of his command in the harbor, he desires to express his sense of their uniform good and soldierly conduct, and he cannot separate from those of his immediate connection in the city without his testimony of their bravery, discipline and soldierly deportment.

Engaged night and day in constant conflict with the mob, they have been in fifteen or twenty severe contests, in most of these outnumbered more than ten to one, many of them being armed; they have whipped and effectually dispersed them, and have been uniformly successful. In not a single instance has assistance been required by the Police when it has not been promptly rendered, and all property, private and public, which has been put under their protection, has been perfectly and effectually protected, and with pride he desires to record, that in this City, surrounded by [illegible], but one single instance of drunkenness has fallen under his observation.

To Lieut.-Col. JOHN E. FROTHINGHAM, his able and efficient Adjutant-General, he tenders thanks for his untiring assistance.

Having, during the present insurrection, been in immediate and constant cooperation with it, he desires the privilege of expressing his unbounded admiration of the Police Department of this City. Never in civil or military life has he seen such [illegible] devotion and such efficient service.

To President ACTON and Commissioner BERGEN he offers his thanks for their courtesy to him and their kindness to his command.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Eighth United States infantry regiment arrived from the Army of the Potomac yesterday. Their temporary quarters are at the Park Barracks. Capt. JOHN HICKS, the Superintendent of the [illegible], gave them a sumptuous dinner, and otherwise provided for them.

The Fifty-fourth regiment, N. Y. N. G., Col. C. H. CLARK, Ex-Mayor of Rochester, and the Thirteenth regiment Volunteer artillery, Col. MARSHALL, U. S. A., left Rochester Thursday, and will probably arrive here early this morning.

ARRIVED.

The Eleventh and Thirteenth New-York regiments, Cols. MAIDHOFF and WOERNER, and a battery of six guns of the Fifth New-York regular artillery, from Harrisburgh, arrived in this City last night and reported to Gen. CANBY, at the Central Office.

RELIEVED.

Two companies of the Sixty-fifth New-York regiment, under Col. BERRIANS, and a portion of the Eighth New-York battery, commanded by Lieut. SMITH, garrisoning JACKSON's foundery in Twenty-eighth-street, were relieved last night by a portion of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, under Lieut. SWIFT. The Sixty-fifth were quartered in the Central Market Armory. The Eighth were dismissed until to-day.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ARSENAL.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN MAJOR-GEN. SANFORD AND GEN. KILPATRICK—A YOUTHFUL PATRIOT—INTERNAL AFFAIRS AT THE ARSENAL—A FALSE ALARM—"ALL QUIET."

Gen. KILPATRICK, who has been given command of all the cavalry, by Gen. WOOL, visited Major-Gen. SANFORD yesterday morning at the Arsenal. The result of the interview did not transpire. It is understood to have been of an important character.

The liquor stores which heretofore have been partially closed, were shut up yesterday morning, by a special order from Major Gen. SANFORD. They have been found a source of great trouble, as the soldiers when off duty perambulating the streets, would "treat," and the result was that the cases of intoxication increased alarmingly.

There is now staying at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, a lad named EDMUND MONCASEY, of Irish birth, who left his native land about five months since to take part in our national struggle. On arriving in New-York, he attached himself to the Eleventh New-York Fire Zouaves, with whom he has been ever since. He converses fluently in French, is well-informed generally, and altogether is a very promising youth. He is, of course, the pet of the regiment, and during the past few days, he has performed valuable services at the arsenal, in running errands, etc. He is a thorough patriot, and his motive in coming to this country was to fight for the Union.

Large numbers of prisoners are captured every day and night. Some are caught along the streets, and others are ferreted out by the Citizen Police. These men were brought before Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, where they have a hearing, after which they are sent to the Tombs.

The Sixty-fifth New-York regiment is not at this post, as ordered, but is with Gen. WOOL, commanding the Department of the East. This explains their noncompliance with the commandant's order. The troops at the arsenal are commanded by Col. POSTLY, of the Third New-York cavalry, under the supervision of the commanding General.

Much credit is due to Col. WILCOX, who has been on constant duty since the commencement of the riot, for his admirable management as the executive officer. All the details of duty connected with the arsenal have been under his direction. No such officer as Col. MYERS has at any time commanded the forces here, and the report in several cotemporaries to that effect is erroneous. Among the officers stationed here, the following were not mentioned in our report in yesterday's TIMES: Col. C. W. DARLING, formerly Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MORGAN; Col. H. MOORE, of the Forty-seventh New-York; Maj. FRANKS; Maj. KIERNANS, and Adjt. FERGUSON, all of whom have performed some very arduous duties, having been on constant service night and day since Monday last.

Yesterday morning a man residing near Sing Sing, while walking to this City, was attacked by three rowdies, two of whom he shot, the third making good his escape. He wore a soldier's coat, and it is supposed this had excited the brutal instincts of the rowdies. He called upon Major-Gen. SANDFORD and narrated the facts of the case, and was complimented for his brave conduct.

Yesterday, at about 3 P. M., intelligence reached the Arsenal that the mob, who had been listening to Archbishop HUGHES' speech, was coming in the direction of that place. Orders were given to "fall in," and, in less time than it takes to write these lines, the street in front of the Arsenal was crowded with the soldiery. The cannon were sighted, loaded and manned. But no mob came, and after remaining in position for half an hour, the soldiers were withdrawn, and the pickets resumed their accustomed beats.

The sanitary condition of the troops stationed at the Arsenal is generally good, but some of the soldiers are suffering with the diarrhœa.

Some of the officers stationed here have not slept a whole night since Sunday morning. Hon. RICHARD J. GARRABRANT, the efficient Inspector of the Headquarters, did not sleep a wink from Sunday morning till Thursday night.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND HIS FLOCK.

Archbishop Hughes' Address to Four Thousand [illegible] "Men Not Rioters and Not Gentlemen" of the City.

[illegible] the Work.

The citizens of New-York were very generally surprised Thursday morning to find posted in every [illegible] a large placard, on which was printed the following:

ADDRESS AND INVITATION.

To the Men of New-York, who are now called in many of the papers Rioters:

MEN! I am not able, owing to rheumatism in my limbs, to visit you; but that is not a reason why you should not pay me a visit in your whole strength. Come, then, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock to my residence, northwest corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street. I shall have a speech prepared for you.

There is abundant space for the meeting around my house. I can address you from the corner of the balcony. If I should be unable to stand during the delivery, you will permit me to address you sitting; my voice is much stronger than my limbs. I take upon myself the responsibility of assuring you that in paying me this visit, or in retiring from it, you shall not be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military presence. You who are Catholics, or as many of you as are, have a right to visit your Bishop without molestation.

† JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

Very many people doubted the authenticity of the document, and argued that in the first place the Archbishop's well-known signature was † JOHN, &c., &c., and not † JOHN HUGHES. They also considered the wording of the invitation not such as one so eminent in the Church, and so influential with his people, would be apt to use in communicating with a body of men, whose actions during the past week have turned our City upside down, and filled its borders with sorrow and vexation. In fact, among the newspaper men and the business community generally, the address was considered to be the emanation of some brain whose sole idea was to get a large crowd in the neighborhood of the Archbishop's house and "sell" them. Others, again, thought it a shrewd device of the authorities to gather the rioters together that they might be nabbed, or possibly fired upon. Whether any of these opinions were based on the facts of the case or not, the following report will determine:

At 1 o'clock P. M., we called upon the Archbishop and found him at work in his office. He stated that the call issued in the morning papers was a genuine one, and that he proposed to address such of his fellow-citizens as should see fit to accept his invitation. His address, he said, was as yet unprepared, or rather it was unwritten, and he should of course be unable to furnish copies to the Press, and indeed the reporters must take their chances with the rest of the people. Satisfied that there was no hoax thus far we went again upon the street, where had by this time collected a crowd of perhaps five or six hundred individuals, of various ages but of one nationality. They were quiet and orderly, but disposed to regard with curious and seeking scrutiny any individual whose face and purse permitted him the luxury of a whole coat and a clean pair of boots.

As the hour [illegible] the crowd increased in numbers, but did not change in appearance. The working element was there in great force, and it was by no means a difficult task for a reporter to gather from the expressions of the crowd the current of their thoughts, or the expected tenor of the Archbishop's address. Free allusion was made to the events of the week, and sundry comments were made upon the personal appearance of three members of the Press, whose unfortunate luck took them into the hands of the ruffianly mob on Monday and Tuesday last.

Huddled upon the front steps of the Episcopal residence were representatives from every journal of prominence in the City, many women, and a very demonstrative crowd; while in front of the house up and down the avenue stretched a dense mass of men and boys, numbering at least by this time three or four thousand people.

Through the thoughtful courtesy of Mr. O'DONNELL, we were invited to take a position at the window whence the Archbishop would deliver his address.

At precisely 2 o'clock, the Archbishop, clad in purple robes, and decked with the insignia of his position, stepped upon the balcony. His appearance was the signal for immediate, enthusiastic and prolonged applause, after courteously acknowledging which he sat down, apparently overcome by his emotions, the heat, and his severe physical infirmities. For some moments the scene was profoundly impressive. Upon the little balcony, clad in the vestments of clerical rank and power, and surrounded by Very Reverends of high degree and station, sat the man before whose uplifted finger, thousands have bent the knee, and in the street with open eyes and mouths stood in absolute silence a vast multitude whose deeds during the week have made the City tremble and put to the blush the worst days and scenes of revolutionary Europe, waiting anxiously for the word of encouragement, of advice or of rebuke which was soon to come, while upon a neighboring balcony sat one of the highest of our judicial functionaries, prepared to applaud the one as he had already somewhat publicly defended the others.

Having partaken of some slight refreshment, the venerable Priest arose, and removing his cap, bowed courteously to the crowd, while upon the instant, every man in the immense assemblage took off his hat, and the united voice of the upturned faces made the City for squares around resound with hearty greeting and pious applause. Silence having been restored, the Archbishop spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

MEN OF NEW-YORK: They call you rioters, and I cannot see a riotous face among you. [Cheers.] I call you men of New-York, not gentlemen, because gentlemen is so threadbare a term that it means nothing positive. [Applause.] Give me men, and I know of my own knowledge, that if this City were invaded by a British or any other foreign Power, [laughter,] the delicate ladies of New-York, with infants at their breasts, would look for their protection to men, rather than to gentlemen. [Applause.] Of course, there is no reason why you should not be gentlemen, for there is no real difference between these terms. [Applause.] I address you of my own choice; and I would do so if I had to go on crutches. No one has prompted me to do it. My lungs are stronger than my limbs. It gratifies me that you have met in peace and good order here at this time. This, however, does not surprise me—it is what I expected. I do not address you as the President, [laughter,] or the Governor, or the Mayor, or a military officer, I address you as your father. [Cheers.] [VOICE—You are worth the whole of them.] And I am not going to go into the question, what has brought about this unhappy state of things.

It is not my business to do so, but as far as I am concerned myself, you know that I am a minister of God, and a minister of peace, who in your troubles in years past, as you know, never deserted you. [Cheers, and cries of "No, never."] With my tongue and my pen I have stood by you always, and so shall I to the end of my life, so long as you are right, and I sincerely hope that you are not wrong. [Cheers.] I am not a runaway Bishop in times of danger. [A VOICE—"No, you're not like BEDINI."] It has been perhaps a calamity, but I do not regret it, that I never was conscious of the sentiment of fear until the danger was over, and then sometimes I might perhaps get a little nervous. [Cheers.] I could not even in the best of causes, as you know, fight for you.

The course of nature has denied me that privilege, but I can still stand by you, I can still advise you, and, if necessary, I can die with you. [Great cheering.] As I said before, I will not enter into the question which has provoked all this excitement. No doubt there are some real grievances, but still I think that there are many imaginary ones—because in this world everything is comparative in its nature. There are no people in the world that have not some cause of grievance, and there are few that have not greater cause for complaint than we can complain of, after all. [Cheers.] Everything is comparative, and a change is not always an improvement.

When I cast my thoughts back to the land of my forefathers, and when I think of its desolation; when I see the fertile west and south of Ireland depopulated and cattle browsing on the ruins of the cottages of the noble race that once lived there, I thank God that I was permitted to be among those who had an opportunity of coming to this country, where at least no such wretched tyranny is practiced [great cheering]. If you are Irishmen, and the papers say the rioters are all Irishmen, then I also am an Irishman, [tremendous applause] but not a rioter, for I am a man of peace. If you are Catholics, as they have said, probably to wound my feelings, then I also am a Catholic [cheers.]

I know that men are sometimes liable to get excited from an apprehension of danger, and I myself, as your Bishop, have had my own troubles and my persecutions, but I think it is the best policy to bear evils patiently, the more especially when they are merely temporary and will soon pass away. I agree with the poet, that it is far better for us to bear our [illegible] here than to rush into evils we know not of. In Europe, where most of the countries are despotic—yes, even in England, [groans,] where they have a Constitution, they are none the less despotic—and a ruler is a ruler by right, whether he be a fool or a wise man, and must occupy the throne while he lives. There is no relief there for an oppressed people, except in revolution. Revolution in any country is a desperate state, and I know of no country where it could be in worse taste than here.

In this country the Constitution gives the right to the people to make a revolution every four years. [Cheers.] But it is a different kind of a revolution. The battles of our revolutions are not battles of blood, and violence, nor are the bullets bullets of lead. You know what they do. They are paper bullets. Were you ever in Rome walking on the Corso during the Carnival? The people throw bullets—pellets of flour, and perhaps gilded, at each other. But in this country the Government is a foundation not to be destroyed. It is the right of the people every four years to correct or amend, as the printers say, the administration. We have the right to approve or disapprove the acts of our rulers, but not to override them. But let us preserve the foundation, and let the American people rebuild the superstructure every four years.

If you take away the foundation, what have you, what have I, to cling to? What should we have remaining in the form of human government? I am too old now to seek another home or country, and I shall cling to the old foundation. I want the honest people to mind. [A Voice—"And let the niggers keep theirs."] Everything is in the hands of the supreme people of the United States, and the majority of them, whether they make a blunder or not, I am willing to be governed by. Now, gentlemen, [laughter,] I am nearly done.

There is one thing, however, I must say. I wish to ask you a question, and I wish you to answer it, and if I should ask your counsel on another point I know you will give it to me. ["We will, we will."]

Are you willing that I should give you a word of advice. [Cries of "Yes, yes," and cheers.] I have not scolded you, and I hope you do not deserve it. I repeat what I said before, that I have not seen in this vast audience a countenance which I could call the countenance of a rioter. ["That's so."]

Then, is this business to go on? Should not every man in his own modest way become a preserver of the peace? I am told in the papers, that not a little property has been destroyed. I remember the anecdote of a lady who said to her child, come, my darling, come with me to Church. The child answered, what's the use, mamma. Well, that was a child's answer, and I hope he has seen the folly of it, if he has grown up, but now if property is destroyed, what is the use? It must be paid for by you and by me. No, no, but if property is lost it can be repaired or restored. But who can bring back an immortal soul? In the case of a violent and unjust assault on you without provocation, my notion is that every man has a right to defend his house or his shanty at the risk of his life. [Cheers.] The cause, however, must be just. It must be aggressive not offensive. Do you want my advice? ["Yes."] I have been hurt by the reports that you are rioters.

You cannot imagine that I could hear these things without being pained grievously. Is there not some way by which you can stop these proceedings, and support the laws, of which none have been enacted against you as Irishmen and Catholics? You have suffered enough already. No Government can stand or protect itself, unless it protects its citizens. Military force will be let loose on you, and you know what that is. The innocent will be shot down, and the guilty likely to escape. Would it not be better for you to retire quietly? not to give up your principles or convictions, [immense cheers,] but to keep out of the crowd where immortal souls are launched into eternity, and at all events get into no trouble till you are at home. Would it not be better? There is one thing in which I would ask your advice. When these so-called riots are over and the blame is justly laid on Irish Catholics, I wish you to tell me in what country I could claim to be born? [Voices—Ireland.]

Yes, but what shall I say if these stories be true? Ireland, that never committed a single act of cruelty until she was oppressed. Ireland, that has been the mother of heroes and poets, but never the mother of cowards. [Great applause.] When the first Apostle, St. Patrick, went to Ireland, he was preceded by Palladorus, and they listened to him as you now patiently listen to me. The soil of Ireland was never soiled by a single drop of martyr's blood. It would touch me deeply to have to reverse that record. Perhaps you consider this a touch of blarney, but I assure you it is the truth. [Cries of "It is, God bless you."]

The delicacy of feeling in Ireland is very great. You know that Ireland sometimes produces idiots, not many of them, however, [laughter,] but the delicacy of the people is such that they call them "innocents" and not idiots. Well, once there was a poor child in this way, and you know these people are not accountable for what they do, and he was very fond of raw eggs, which he took and ate on all occasions. Sometimes they were not so fresh as they might be, [laughter,] and one time, as he was swallowing his favorite beverage, he heard a chicken squeak in his throat. "Ah, my dear fellow," said he, "I am very sorry, but you spoke too late," and down it went. But, as I said before, there are very few of that sort in Ireland. Oh! my friends, what a scene rises before me as I think of that land of my nativity, and as I glance at the long list of noble men who are exiled from their homes—such men as Field-Marshal NUGENT, whom I knew intimately, and the O'DONNELLS of Spain; when I know that most of the colleges have been established by the sons of Ireland; when I know that in later days the blood of your brothers have filled the fields of the Crimea and Balaklava, and of Delhi in India; when I think of the Government which has persecuted them, leaving nothing for them but the United States—when I think of this, I do not envy the policy of John Bull, which replaces a noble population by a set of fat bullocks. [Laughter.] I took upon myself to say that you should not be molested in paying me a visit. [Cheers.] I thank you for your kindness—[applause]—and I hope nothing will occur till you return home; and if by chance, as you go thither, you should meet a police officer, or a military man, why just—*look at him*. [Tremendous laughter and applause.]

The crowd cheered vociferously, and demanded the presence of the Archbishop again upon the balcony. He gratified them, bowed his thanks, and returned to his parlor, quite exhausted and greatly fatigued by the long standing and excitement.

After a while the crowd slowly dispersed, arguing among themselves as to what the Archbishop meant to have them do, some insisting that he refused to recognize them as rioters, and therefore they had done right; while others insisted that the venerable and suffering Priest intended to convey to them the wish that they should return to their homes and their work, and take things as they found them in their naturalized country—the land popularly supposed to be only the "home of the brave, and the land of the free."

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

CHRISTIAN MANCY, a German, aged 35 years, was found in Sixty-fourth-street, by Officer SMITH, suffering from a gunshot wound. He was taken to the Hospital in a dying condition.

At 8½ o'clock on Thursday night, a band of about one hundred men attempted to take possession of the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house in Eighty-sixth-street, near the Bloomingdale road. The building was so well guarded that the crowd were dispersed after having sacked and plundered several private residences in the vicinity.

The Twenty-seventh Precinct Police reported that on Thursday information was conveyed to them that CHAS. JACKSON, who jumped into the North River at Pier No. 4 to evade the fury of the mob, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, was under the pier, and had been there secreted for ten hours. Officers HAY, McCUSKER and DARRON, rescued him and put him on board the police boat. JACKSON says the mob attacked him in West-street and attempted to murder him, and that after throwing himself into the river he crawled under the pier and lay on a pile of stones all night.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday night, a man named LOVE, residing at No. 201 Sixth-avenue, was shot in the leg, and seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a musket.

At 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon all the orphans from the Colored Orphan Asylum left the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, under a strong escort of military and police. They took a steamboat at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street for Blackwell's Island. The Twentieth Precinct had accommodated these orphans in the best way they could since the burning of their Asylum on Monday.

NOBLE CONDUCT.

On Monday afternoon last, a stalwart, fine-looking colored man was espied crossing Park-row into Beekman-street, where he was set upon by the gang of rowdies who then infested that locality. He was chased as far as No. 5 Beekman-street, when the mob surrounded him, and commenced maltreating him shamefully, when Mr. PERKINS, one of the editors of the *Independent*, who was looking out of one of the windows at the time, rushed down stairs, dashed in among the rioters, and placed himself before the colored man. Mr. PERKINS, having a knowledge of the "noble art of self-defence," administered several telling blows on the foremost of the rioters, and before "letting up," it is said, he had knocked down five sturdy men. The negro was then conveyed to a place of safety, the mob being kept at bay in the meantime by Mr. PERKINS.

ANOTHER RINGLEADER ARRESTED.

Capt. MOHER and Officer SHANKLIN of the Eleventh, yesterday morning arrested a man named DANIEL SULLIVAN, a ringleader of the rioters who carried on their operations on the East side of the town, between First and Thirteenth streets. When arrested he was at work piling lumber on the Eighth-street dock. After taking him into custody the officers searched his residence at No. [illegible] Avenue A, and found a horse-pistol, a bayonet and two Sharpe's rifles, which had been taken from the armory at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, during the riot at that place on Tuesday. The rifles were wrapped in cloth and secreted between [illegible]. SULLIVAN, when arrested, offered to [illegible] United States service if Capt. MOHER would not prefer the charge of rioting against him. He appeared to fully comprehend the enormity of his guilt and was very penitent. He is now locked up at the Central Office.

THE PARK DEFENCES—COL. ADAMS.

The military defences in and around the City Hall Park and vicinity during the week, have been under the charge of Col. J. W. ADAMS, formerly of the First Brooklyn regiment. Col. ADAMS had a most arduous and difficult duty, in what was really the most important and most threatened district of the city, as well as the region where the riot first assumed shape. The duties moreover, were a kind which few men, though they might be most excellent soldiers in the field, were qualified to perform. But his West Point education, his practical experience in handling men and guns, his sagacity, his fertility of resource, his tirelessness, his earnestness in the work, enabled him to overcome all obstacles; and the best encomium upon the manner in which he performed his work lies in the fact, that not a rioter dared to show his head or raise his hand after Col. ADAMS had assumed command of the post. To an old soldier, who has led his regiment in many battles, and who achieved the highest distinction at Fair Oaks and other hard-fought fields, there may seem little glory in contending with a mob as dastardly as that which ruled our city for four days; but duty is duty, and the cause of good government and civil order for which he and all of us fight, may be as honorably served in the streets and squares of New-York as on the heroic fields of Virginia. Every one who does business, or has residence in the vicinity of the Park and in the lower portion of the City, owes a debt of gratitude to Col. ADAMS.

A LOGICAL INFERENCE.

Judge TANEY's notorious decision that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," received a curious and perfectly logical illustration during the progress of the riot in Harlem. A man was seized and brought before Justice WELCH on a charge of invading the domicile of a respectable mulatto woman and attempting to destroy her goods. The woman testified that on the entrance of the rowdy he addressed her as follows: "The Constitution says that you can break into the house of a nigger, you can rob a nigger, you can burn his house and then you can *kill the nigger!*" He was proceeding to do so when the entrance of the Police interrupted this *constitutional* invader of the rights of law-abiding citizens.

INCENDIARISM OF THE RIOT.

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

The following list, compiled by Fire Marshal BAKER, comprises all the principal losses by fire growing out of the riot. The total damage done by the incendiaries during the four days, commencing on Monday, is estimated at $400,000.

MONDAY, July 13—11:30 A. M.—No. 677 Third-avenue, Provost-Marshal JENKINS' enrolling office. Three buildings destroyed. Total loss about [illegible].

3:05 P. M.—Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Two brown stone buildings and their contents, valued at $26,000, totally destroyed.

4:35 P. M.—Forty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues—Bull's Head Hotel, owned by Mr. ALLERTON. Totally destroyed, with contents. Loss, $20,000.

5:50 P. M.—Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets—Colored Orphan Asylum, large three-story brick building, totally destroyed. Loss $35,000.

6:18 P. M.—No. 429 Grand-street—Enrolling Office and dwelling of Provost-Marshal JOHN DUFFY, sacked and burned. Loss $10,000.

9:20 P. M.—No. 63 Roosevelt-street—Frame dwelling, occupied by colored people. Damage $100.

4:50 P. M.—A five-story brick building, northeast corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, used for manufacturing firearms, by MARSTON & Co. totally destroyed, with contents. Loss $75,000.

5:15 P. M.—No. 1,190 Broadway—Provost-Marshal B. F. MANNIERE's Enrolling Office. Twelve buildings destroyed, being the whole block in Broadway, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets. Total value, including contents, $125,000.

9:37 P. M.—Eighty-seventh-street, residence of Postmaster WAKEMAN totally destroyed. Loss $25,000. The Twenty-third Precinct Police Station-house, directly in rear of Eighty-sixth-street, caught fire from sparks, and was also destroyed. Loss $15,000.

TUESDAY, July 14—9:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, corner of Third-avenue, six frame buildings burned. Total value $22,000.

12:22 P. M.—Eleventh-avenue and Forty-first-street, hotel owned by Mr. ALLERTON, brick building, destroyed. Loss about $15,000.

3:04 P. M.—Weehawken Ferry-house, foot of Forty-second-street, North River. Loss $6,000.

5:08 P. M.—Nos. 73 and 75 Roosevelt-street. Two dwellings occupied by colored families. Totally destroyed. Loss $3,000.

11 P. M.—No. 163 East Twenty-second-street, Eighteenth Precinct Station-house; also, the fire-alarm bell-tower and No. 51 engine house, all destroyed. Loss $20,000.

11:45 P. M.—No. 24 East Thirty-third-street—dwelling-house of Mr. JAMES W. PECK, Port Warden. A library valued at $5,000 destroyed. The building damaged to the amount of $1,000.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.—2:40 A. M.—Avenue C, corner of Fourteenth-street, lumber yard of ODELL & Co. Damage about $2,000.

10:50 A. M.—No. 91 West Thirty-second-street, three brick buildings, occupied as tenement houses by colored people; all destroyed. Loss $15,000.

In addition to the above, other fires occurred, but the damage in all these cases was slight.

INQUESTS UPON THE DEAD.

A COLORED MAN IS DRIVEN TO DESPAIR AND SUICIDE.

Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body of WM. HENRY YATES, a colored man, 41 years of age, who committed suicide at the house of his employer, JAMES MARTIN, in Madison-street, by first cutting his throat, and then hanging himself to a cellar door by means of a small cord. The deceased resided in Water-street, and when the houses of the colored people were attacked by the mob on Thursday night, he undertook to defend his wife and children. The resistance which he offered was such as to excite them to the highest pitch, and many swore that he should be burned alive if caught. He secreted his family in the best way possible, and when resistance became hopeless he ran to the house of his employer where he was soon after found dead in the condition above stated.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, at No. 163 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the body of MARY CONCORAN, aged 24 years, who was shot by the military while engaged in suppressing a riot on Thursday last. Deceased was standing on the walk when one of the rioters fired a pistol at the soldiers. The fire was returned, and this woman with several others, whose names we could not learn, were almost instantly killed.

JAMES BRODERICK, of No. 176 East Thirty-first-street, died from the effects of a gunshot wound, received at a riot in Ninth-avenue.

HENRY GIBB was shot in the abdomen at the same time and place, and died from his wounds yesterday afternoon.

Coroner RANNEY held inquests yesterday upon the bodies of quite a number who died from gunshot wounds and other injuries.

DELIA LAWRENCE, aged 26 years, was shot in the collision in Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

The names of GARVEY, CARMODY, CAREY and GARRETTY are also reported at the Coroners' office, as having died from gunshot wounds received from the military at the place last named. The soldiers were ordered to the place to disperse the mob engaged in plundering and burning buildings.

Large crowds of men, women and children were in the streets, and when the military made their appearance a furious storm of all kinds of missiles was showered upon them. The populace were repeatedly warned and besought to retire to their houses and remain there, but no attention was paid to the officers; on the contrary, the stones and brickbats came faster than ever. Several soldiers were knocked down and terribly bruised before the order to fire was given. These are facts which have been testified to

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Rebels Beginning to Comprehend the Situation.

"The Most Serious Reverses of the War."

An Explanation of Alex. H. Stephens' Mission.

Jeff. Davis' Letter of Instructions—Mr. Stephens' Report.

ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. Lee Captures so Many Prisoners that He is Forced to Retreat.

His Dispatches Held Back by Jeff. Davis.

MOURNING OVER THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

Gen. Sherman Attacking Joe Johnston at Jackson.

Humphrey Marshall Retired from the Field—Jeff. Davis in Improved Health—Gen. Hill Promoted.

We have received full files of Richmond papers as late as July 4, and from them we make the following interesting extracts:

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an editorial, says:

"The fall of Vicksburgh, the retreat of BRAGG, the repulse of LEE, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters—the most serious that have attended our arms since the beginning of the war."

The *Enquirer* also has the following:

"On Saturday 51 Yankee prisoners were received at the Libby Prison from Staunton. Among them are Lieut.-Col. C. A. HOTTE, and Capt. S. MANN, of the Fifth Maryland regiment, and Lieut. W. CHRISTOPHER, of the Second Virginia cavalry.

"An order was issued yesterday transferring from Castle Thunder to the Libby Prison all those persons who refused to take up arms. The object is to place these miscreants in their proper company, with whom they will await transportation by flag of truce to their proper country."

THE MISSION OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

JEFF. DAVIS' LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS—MR. STEPHENS' REPORT.

The following correspondence appears in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

RICHMOND, Va., July 2, 1863.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va.:

SIR:—Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed as a Military Commissioner, under a flag of truce to Washington, you will receive herewith your letter of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive, from the terms of the letter, that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter, on the ground that it is not addressed to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as *President*, instead of Commander-in-Chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as President, and signed by me as President. To this letter objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be President of the Confederacy. In this event you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissible only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views, that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole purpose is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian ruler who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delivery of the prisoners who fall into their hands; in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes; and by detaining them, sometimes for months, in camps and prisons, and in persisting in taking captive non-combatants.

Your attention is also called to the unheard of conduct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States, and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent execution of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and the practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides, a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism and discretion, that, while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved. Very respectfully,

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, July 8, 1863.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

SIR: Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me on the 2d instant, I proceeded on the mission therein assigned without delay. The steamer *Torpedo*, commanded by Lieut. HUNTER DAVIDSON, of the navy, was put in readiness as soon as possible, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service. At noon, on the 3d, she started down James River, hoisting and bearing a flag of truce after passing City Point. The next day, the 4th, at about 1 o'clock P. M., when within a few miles of Newport's News, we were met by a small boat of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us.

The officer in command informed Lieut. DAVIDSON that he had orders from Admiral LEE, on board the United States flag-ship *Minnesota*, lying below, and then in view, not to allow any boat or vessel to pass the point near which he was stationed without his permission. By this officer I sent to Admiral LEE a note, stating my objects and wishes, a copy of which

is hereunto annexed, marked A. I also sent to the Admiral, to be forwarded, another in the same language, addressed to the officer in command of the United States forces at Fortress Monroe. The gunboat proceeded immediately to the *Minnesota* with these dispatches, while the *Torpedo* remained at anchor. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. another boat came up to us, bearing the Admiral's answer, which is hereunto annexed, marked B.

We remained at or about this point in the river until the 6th instant, when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral, at 12 o'clock M. on that day I directed Lieut. DAVIDSON again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to the Admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At 2½ o'clock P. M. two boats approached us from below, one bearing an answer from the Admiral to my 3d note, dated the 6th. This answer is annexed, marked D.

The other boat bore the answer of Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM LUDLOW to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fort Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me and conferred with Col. OLD, on board the *Torpedo*, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the cartel to receive or entertain it, holding the propositions for such a conference "inadmissible."

The influences and views that led to this determination after so long a consideration of the subject must be left to conjecture. The reasons assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to wit: that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems somewhat unsatisfactory, but very singular and unexplainable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents to whom he confidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me,) are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cause, owing to those disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned. Notices of retaliation have been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the spirit of philanthropic efforts which, I had hoped, I had succeeded in more than once, in my intercourse with you, in unison with these views and feelings. In undertaking the mission, and asking the conference, I can but express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it, and I can but entertain the belief that if the conference sought had been granted, mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war, so unnatural, so unjust, so uncharitable, and inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty, "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its worst features, which now so eminently threaten, might have been avoided.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

REPORTS FROM WOUNDED ARRIVED AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Sentinel July 13.

We have received some highly interesting information from some of the wounded, who arrived in this city Saturday and yesterday, relative to the battle of Gettysburgh. We give below some of the particulars gleaned in conversation with them:

DESCRIPTION OF FRIDAY'S FIGHT—THE FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT AT GETTYSBURGH.

Much interest is felt by the public in the fate of the First Virginia regiment, which was organized in this City and a large number of families here are interested in the fate of Remembers. The first report from it after the battle of Gettysburgh was the old story of "cut all to pieces," and we deeply regret to announce that in the case of this gallant regiment the report is too true. The regiment, numbering about 200 men, the remnant of the fine body that left this city in April, 1861, is attached to KEMPER'S brigade, in PICKETT'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps. It had been near Chambersburgh doing picket duty, but had been relieved, and on Thursday, the 2d inst., marched 22 miles to Gettysburgh, and went into bivouac near the town. Gettysburgh was the right of the enemy's centre, and was, of course, the left of our centre. The battle-field, as viewed from our line, may be described thus: From Gettysburgh there stretches away toward the right a high mountain, on which there is a plateau, defended by a stone fence. This was the enemy's position. On the right of this was another mountain meeting it at right angles, and protruding out toward our lines. This mountain was also fortified and occupied by the enemy, so that if our troops had occupied and held the main position of the Federals they would have been exposed to a murderous enfilading fire from the flanking mountain. The ground in front of the enemy's work was of a rolling formation, requiring our troops first to descend a slope and then ascend to the attack. All this was to be done under fire. Our artillery was massed in front of the mountain, and behind it our infantry was placed.

About 3 o'clock Friday morning the First Virginia was ordered to fall in, and with the division marched to the right of our centre, nearly opposite the flanking mountain, and was placed about 75 yards behind our artillery. The cannonading opened from our side about 1 o'clock, and after two hours' shelling, which was so inaccurate on the part of the enemy that only five men in the First were killed by it, the infantry was ordered to advance. This order was given at 3 o'clock P. M., and the advance was commenced, the infantry marching at common time across the field, and not firing a musket until within 75 yards of the enemy's works. As KEMPER'S brigade moved up it swung around to the left and was exposed to the front fire and flanking fire of the Federals, which was very fatal. This swinging around unmasked a part of the enemy's force, five regiments being pushed out from their left to the attack. Directly this force was unmasked our artillery opened on it with terrible precision. An officer who was within a few yards of the work informs us that our shells were thrown with wonderful accuracy into the very middle of the enemy's column, killing sometimes as many as twenty or thirty at a shot. This force was advancing in column of battalions, and in attempting to change their position, by marching by the right, was thrown into such confusion by the scathing fire of our artillery that the slaughter was still more terrible. They never rallied, and their fire regimental flags were scattered all about in the crowd. This demonstration on the offensive being dispersed, our infantry continued their advance upon the works. When within about seventy-five yards they opened fire, and charged on the force defending the stone fence. As they mounted the fence, *two or three hundred of the Yankees defending it threw down their arms and ran toward our men, giving themselves up as prisoners.* Many of them ran entirely through KEMPER'S brigade to the rear. A good many of them were killed in running forward to surrender, our men not understanding the meaning of the manœuvre. The Confederates captured the works, but not few of them passed through the deadly fire that not enough got inside to hold them against the large force of Yankees that advanced to retake them.

Seven Confederate flags were planted on the stone fence, but there not being enough men to support them, they *were captured by the advancing Yankee force, and a nearly all of our severely wounded were left in the hands of the enemy.*

The First Virginia carried in 175 men, about 25 having been detailed for ambulance and other duty. *They brought out between thirty and forty, many even of them being wounded. There is but one officer of the regiment who was not killed or wounded, and that was Lieut. Bolton, who now commands it.* Col. L. B. WILLIAMS went into action on horseback, and was instantly killed. He fell forward on being shot, and did not speak afterward. His horse was hit three times. Col. WILLIAMS' body is in the hands of the enemy. Among the officers we have ascertained the *following losses: Company G, Lieut. Mosby commanding, Capt. LAMKIN was sick, but went into the fight and was wounded; Lieuts. WOODY and BEARD, all wounded; Company B, (color company,) Capt. DAVIS, wounded and missing; Lieut. PAINE, wounded; Company C, Capt. HALLIMAN and Lieut. DOOLEY, both wounded and missing; Company D, Capt. NORTON, Lieuts. REEVE, KRIEDGHAM and BEARD, all wounded; Company H, Capt. WATKINS, Lieuts. GANETT and MARTIN, all wounded; Company I, Lieuts. BALLOU and CAMP, the latter wounded.* Wm. THOMAS, son of Jesse M. THOMAS, U. S. Senator, who was in command of the color guard of the regiment, is wounded and a prisoner. Lieut. BEARD, of Company D, commanded the skirmishers. We have been unable to get a list of the privates killed and wounded.

Many of our wounded were brought back into our lines by the Yankees, who leaped over the stone fence and surrendered. One of the color guard, Private THOMAS MASON, while lying wounded within a few yards of the fence, called one of the Yankees to take him up and carry him off. The Yankee did so, but upon MASON threatening to shoot him, came back and bore him off, telling him that he must hurry up, as he (the Yankee) wanted to get out of that infernal fire."

The First Virginia, when it left Richmond, had six hundred men, and was afterward increased to eight hundred by the addition of two companies. After the battle of Williamsburgh and Seven Pines it had only eighty men, but was recruited to two hundred from conscripts. *It has again been reduced, and now to about forty men.*

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the above information, who is a brave and cool officer, says that *at no time have our men believed they were whipped. They were repulsed from the heights, but no effort was made by the Federals to pursue them. The falling back of Lee was orderly, and there was no straggling by men who were unhurt.*

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another account, which is derived from a young and gallant officer of the First Virginia Infantry, states that the fighting on Friday was opened by artillery along the whole line, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the firing continuing for two or three hours. During this artillery duel the division of Gen. PICKETT was drawn up in line in the immediate rear of our battery. When the firing of cannon ceased, the order for the infantry to advance was given, which was done at common time—no double-quicking or cheering, but silently and steadily these veterans directed their steps towards the heavy and compact columns of the enemy. The skirmishers were at once engaged, the enemy having a double line of skirmishers to oppose our single line. The enemy were driven from their position behind a high rock wall, which intrenchments had been thrown up, and our forces occupied their position about twenty minutes. About this time a flanking party of the enemy marching in column by regiments, was thrown out from the enemy's left against our extreme right, which was held by KEMPER'S brigade, and by an enfilading fire forced the retirement of our troops. This flanking party was very soon dispersed by our artillery, with immense loss, and scattered in confusion and disorder. With this exception the heavy fighting of the day terminated.

CASUALTIES.

Gen. KEMPER, whose gallantry has distinguished him on many a hard-fought field, was struck whilst leading his brigade in a charge, after our troops had successfully assaulted the enemy's first line of intrenchments. He was shot in the side and groin by a Minié ball, and fell forward from his horse. He was picked up and taken to a house on the battle-field, which was afterwards taken possession of by a squad of Yankees. A party of men belonging to different regiments of his brigade, rallied by a Sergeant of Company D, First Virginia regiment, charged these Yankees, drove them from the house and rescued their gallant commander, whom they bore to the rear on a blanket. He was taken to the division hospital, two miles in the rear of the battle-field. At 5 o'clock on Saturday, the 4th inst., he was still alive, but his physicians regarded his situation as exceedingly critical.

Gen. ARMISTEAD was shot while standing on the enemy's intrenchments with his hat holded on his sword, cheering his men on to the charge. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and subsequently died of his wounds.

Col. WILLIAMS, who commanded the First Virginia regiment, received the fatal shot very soon after the infantry fighting became general. He fell from his horse and expired almost instantly. The enemy obtained possession of his body.

Maj. LATIMER, of the artillery, formerly Captain of COURTNEY'S battery, is reported to have lost an arm; Col. TAZEWELL PATTON, of the Seventh Virginia Infantry, was severely wounded, and is missing; Col. MATO, of the Third Virginia Infantry, slightly wounded; Major DEAN, of the Fifteenth Virginia, wounded in the shoulder by shell.

The First regiment went into the action with six companies, and eighteen commissioned officers, of whom seventeen were killed, wounded or missing.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At length we are beginning to receive something intelligible with reference to the great battles in Pennsylvania, perhaps the most bloody and stubbornly contested of the whole war. From an officer of the Second Mississippi regiment, who participated in the three days' engagement, we have the following facts:

On Wednesday, the fighting was in the immediate vicinity and around the town of Gettysburgh, and resulted in the enemy being driven one mile and a half beyond that place. *During the day our forces captured 4,000 prisoners, all of whom were paroled, rather than have the army encumbered with them while the battles were in progress.* Their loss in killed and wounded was also very heavy. Our loss in this day's fighting was estimated at from 600 to 650 killed, wounded and missing. During this engagement, the corps of Gen. HILL and the division of Maj.-Gen. PENDER were principally engaged.

On the next day (Thursday) Gens. EWELL and LONGSTREET engaged the enemy on the right and left, the line of battle extending two miles and a half on each wing. The enemy were driven back, with a loss comparatively small on our side, until their force was concentrated on a commanding hill, two miles beyond the town. This hill was fortified by a stone fence, over and against which dirt had been thrown, constituting a formidable breastwork. After they had been driven back to this position the fighting for the day was discontinued.

On Friday skirmishing was commenced between 1 and 2 o'clock in the day—HILL'S corps and HETH'S division being principally engaged. They reached the intrenchments, as did also the division of Gen. PICKETT. After the enemy's works were carried, there was heavy fighting within the intrenchments, but the overpowering masses of the enemy compelled our forces to retire. The Yankee batteries were concentrated on a commanding hill, in the shape of a half moon, and our troops in charging them had to advance through an open field, nearly a mile in extent, which was raked by an enfilading fire from the batteries posted as above described. *Our loss here was heavy, and our forces, after the most desperate fighting, were forced to fall back beyond the range of the fire.* In this fight our heavy reserves were not engaged.

As our informant came back to the rear he passed our trains of wagons and prisoners, which extended, he thinks, a distance of fifteen miles. *They were moving in the direction of the river, and his impression is that our army was withdrawn from its position at Gettysburgh with a view to the security of these trains.* Twelve of the wagons connected with these trains were captured by the enemy's cavalry, but all were subsequently recaptured by IMBODEN'S command, with the exception of three, which were burnt by the enemy. Our informant himself was made a prisoner, but in fifteen minutes after was recaptured by our men.

In the whole three days' fighting we lost but two pieces of cannon, and these were abandoned because of the destruction of their carriages. In the whole distance traveled by this officer, from the time he left the field of battle until he reached Winchester, he did not see a single straggler—a fact which fully controverts the Yankee stories of demoralization and disorganization.

The first uneasiness he saw manifested with reference to the situation of Gen. LEE'S army, was on his arrival in Richmond, and not until then did he hear the slightest apprehension expressed of our ability, not only to hold our position, but to advance on the enemy when deemed advisable so to do.

INCIDENTS.

Maj.-Gen. PICKETT is represented to have been deeply affected by the loss of so many of his gallant officers, and it is said that he wept bitterly over the mutilation of his noble division. The report that he was wounded, turns out to be incorrect.

Whilst our infantry was steadily advancing on the enemy's works over the open plain, many of the Yankee gunners deserted their pieces and rushed into our lines, and begged to be taken prisoners. They were greatly alarmed, and in some instances assisted in carrying our wounded from the field, with a view to get to the rear as prisoners.

REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

WINCHESTER, July 8, 1863.

Perfectly authentic news from the battle-field at Gettysburgh has come no later than up to Friday night. I will not attempt now a full description, it will be time enough when the fighting there is over. As you have doubtless learned ere this, our troops under Gen. A. P. HILL crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and advanced towards Gettysburgh, took a position Wednesday about three miles from the town, and near a range of hills, which intervened between him and the town.

After desultory skirmishing, which continued most of the day until one o'clock P. M., he moved on the enemy in front. Gen. EWELL, who had been at Carlisle, came up from that direction, and reached a position on our extreme left. Soon after, Gen. HILL advanced to the attack. Here Gen. EWELL encountered a large body of the enemy, who had apparently come up from the rear of Gettysburgh, and two afterwards constituted the extreme right of the enemy. With two of his divisions Gen. EWELL drove back the enemy in his front simultaneously with Gen. A. P. HILL in the centre. While this was progressing Gen. LONGSTREET swung around his column to the right, and on Thursday morning appeared on the enemy's extreme left. Such was the position of our lines in the first day's engagement. The result of the fighting that day was the complete repulse of the enemy from his position, followed by Gen. HILL's and part of Gen. EWELL's corps, who drove them across the range of hills between us and the town, and to a point about half a mile beyond, *where they occupied a mountain, a splendid and almost impregnable position, which they fortified and bristled with artillery,* their line holding this mountain and extending to the right and left of it.

Thursday the events of the day opened as on Wednesday, heavy skirmishing commencing at an early hour and continuing until about 1 o'clock P. M., when Gen. LONGSTREET, whose corps constituted our right wing, advanced to the attack, and succeeded in driving before him the enemy's left, after hard fighting for the remainder of the day and during a portion of the night.

On Friday, LONGSTREET again opened the fight on the right, which extended to the left, EWELL driving in the enemy's left before him. Thus our whole line surrounded three sides of the mountain, the enemy within; but such was the strength of their position that to take it by assault was almost a hopeless undertaking. Nevertheless, our infantry, preceded by heavy fire of artillery, charged it several times during the day, and, *though almost uniformly successful in capturing batteries, were compelled, owing to the heavy fire of artillery concentrated on them, to fall back to the position whence they started.* The charge had to be made across an open and gradually inclined plain, without any protection whatever from the observation of the enemy on the mountain. With *over one* hundred pieces of artillery we kept up an incessant fire on the enemy, frequently dislodging them from their strong positions and slaughtering great numbers. The musketry and cannonading is described as most terrific by all who participated, and exceeding in rapidity and severity any previous battle of the war. Notwithstanding, our gallant men boldly "faced the music," and could not be restrained. Not a man or a regiment flinched. *The enemy, too, who raised the rallying cry, "You are fighting for your homes, boys," fought unusually well.* The loss on both sides is heavy, that of the enemy roughly estimated at from two or three to one of ours killed and wounded. At this date, though, it is impossible to obtain anything like a correct estimate. It may be observed, though, that four-fifths at least of our casualties are from Wolfhds, and those principally in the hands and limbs. Very few severely wounded have yet reached here. Over 2,000 wounded have reached here since the first day's fight, and as many more are on the way. Among the wounded officers here and Maj.-Gens. PENDER, HETH, Brig.-Gens. G. T. ANDERSON, of Georgia; SCALES, of North Carolina, and JONES. Gen. HOKE was severely wounded in the arm by the fragment of a shell. It is authentic, we learn, that Longstreet's movement disabled by strategy and prudence, as essential in the success of the campaign. The score involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develop in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands, about 15,000 in all, are, we understand, now paroled at Baltimore, Md., and amount to 15,000. The army is in good spirits and excellent condition.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

We have no official account of the battle of Gettysburgh, although we should think the authorities must surely have received one before this. But many wounded officers—some of them men of great intelligence—have arrived, and from a comparison of their statements we are enabled to make out the following facts:

The battle of Gettysburgh was, *on our part, a strictly defensive one, continuing for four days. We beat the enemy on all three of the days.* On Friday we drove him five miles, essentially his fortifications and surround them. He was utterly beaten and discomfited at all points. That Gen. LEE did not continue to hold those fortifications was *solely due to the fact that they were in that mountainous country overlooked by a lofty range of heights which entirely commanded them.* To those heights the Yankees had fled for protection, precisely as they did to their gunboats at Malvern Hill, and Gen. LEE withdrew his army for the same reason that he withdrew from the range of the gunboats' fire. That he was repulsed in his attack on the intrenchments—that he fled in disorder—that his army was demoralized—are Yankee lies of the first magnitude. They were not believed at Washington, however they might have been here, for that city was in a state of uncontrollable terror on Sunday night. That LINCOLN did not believe them, is evident from his calling off all the troops from the neighborhood of Old Point, save a mere handful. The slaughter of the Yankees was terrible beyond all former example, and the telegraph operator was not so far wrong when he said we had 40,000 prisoners, as had been supposed. We brought away 13,000, and thousands were allowed to escape. Every house in Gettysburgh was filled with Yankee soldiers, who had been left behind when our troops entered. The soldiers, finding out that they were within, (generally in concealment,) rushed in and dragged them out of their hiding-places. *The enormous incumbrance inflicted by these prisoners was one cause of Gen. Lee's retrograde march.* Every officer who has spoken on the subject says that this movement was not determined by anything the Yankees had done or could do. Gen. LEE had won the ground and could have held it, *but he chose, for military reasons, to fall back, after having utterly broken the backbone of the Yankee army.* Apparently he has no intention to recross the Potomac, and Washington is nearer to Hagerstown than to Gettysburgh.

It is stated upon good authority that our loss in killed, wounded and missing did not exceed 10,000. If, as the Yankees assert, we lost 4,000 prisoners, then our loss in killed and wounded was only 6,000—a very small loss considering the number of combatants and the length of the battle. The Yankees took no cannon, although they claim to have taken five. Two pieces were abandoned because they were disabled, and the horses attached to them were killed. These fell into Sheridan's hands, and form the sole dismal trophies of what they regard as a considerable and great triumph. Our army is in splendid order, and ready for another conflict. They have not been pursued, as the Yankees falsely stated, for they were in no condition to pursue, and it was, in fact, the very thing that Gen. LEE most of all desired. MEADE seems to have gone to parts unknown.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 7.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Vicksburgh capitulated on the 4th inst.

The garrison was paroled, and are to be returned to our lines—the officers retaining their side arms and personal baggage.

This intelligence was brought by an officer who left the place on Sunday, the 5th.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 10.

JACKSON, July 7.—Vicksburgh has fallen. It was surrendered on the morning of the 4th, the men being in a starving condition, and completely worn out with excessive fatigue. The terms of capitulation were that the officers should be allowed their side-arms, horses and all their private property. They and their men were paroled, and immediately allowed to march out with all their colors.

Immediately after the surrender Gen. GRANT sent a boat load of supplies to the famished garrison. Some of the officers have arrived here.

Officers who have come out say that had Gen. JOHNSTON reached there twelve days sooner he could not have relieved the garrison, as they could not muster over seven thousand men for duty. Many of the citizens were leaving with their families, negroes, stock, &c.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 9.

We need not say how sorely we regret this disaster. It comes, too, unexpectedly, for we had just received such assurances of the strength of Vicksburgh as to have given us considerable confidence in its safety. We certainly did not anticipate so early a reduction.

It is now manifest that the assurances we have referred to, like too much of the news that comes from that quarter, were without foundation. Instead of the ample stores of food in Vicksburgh of which we were told, we are informed through private sources, *that flour sold in the besieged city at four hundred dollars per barrel, and corn at three dollars per ear.* The probability is that Gen. PEMBERTON fought until there was no food left for his army and the citizens, and despairing of relief from Gen. JOHNSTON, he could do nothing but capitulate. The favorable terms granted him, show how anxious GRANT was to terminate the siege without another fight.

The people are asking, and the world will ask, where was Gen. JOHNSTON, and what part did he perform in this grand tragedy. *In answer it will be said that, with an army larger than was the first battle of Manassas, he made not a motion, he struck not a blow, for the relief of Vicksburgh.* For nearly seven weeks he sat down in sound of the conflict, and he fired not a gun. He heard the confident declarations with which the besieged animated their courage—"Never mind!—*Johnston* is coming"—but *Johnston* never came. He did not so much as harass the enemy, but left GRANT to pursue his work without interruption. If MOSBY and his little band had been there, instead of JOHNSTON and his army, GRANT would not have enjoyed such impunity. JOHNSTON has been supposed to have some profound plan, some brilliant strategy, which at the proper time he would spring, and which would atone for any seeming inactivity. *But he has done as more then to sit by and see Vicksburgh fall, and send us the news.*

The news which comes from LOVELL'S command, and from the alleged operations at Port Hudson, we receive with much allowance. *Gen. Richard Taylor is put in too many widely separated places.* He is affirmed to be at Milliken's Bend, and at Port Hudson, and near New-Orleans, and at Brashear City almost on the same day. All that we know with certainty is that he captured Brashear City, and that he probably has advanced to the Mississippi. Gen. MAGRUDER, who has been affirmed to be with him, is without doubt in Texas.

The anxiety to hear from Gen. LEE is great; but at the time of writing this we have nothing additional. We may hear something before going to press, as the wires to Martinsburgh are working again. If we do it will be given.

P. S.—A dispatch is received from Martinsburgh, which is not so favorable as we had hoped it would be. But let every true man maintain his courage and enthusiasm and never droop a feather. Our cause is bound to prevail—all that is needed is manliness and fortitude.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 9th has several articles on the fall of Vicksburgh, from which we make extracts:

"What is most to be feared as the immediate result of the fall of Vicksburgh is *the consumption of the great army under Grant from a stationary into a moving force.* From its organization, almost, it has been confined to the work of taking this city. It is now free to operate elsewhere. This is the evil against which the Government is now called to make the most energetic preparation. It is not difficult to imagine in what direction GRANT will *move, nor to estimate the effect of so powerful an army coming upon the field,* with no corresponding accession on our side. This is the danger that presents the most serious grounds for alarm. It would be blindness not to see it, and imbecility not to put forth the most strenuous exertions to guard against it. We can only pray that those to whom the management of affairs is intrusted may be equal to the crisis."

THE FIGHTING BEHIND VICKSBURGH.

JACKSON, Wednesday, July 8.

Col. MONTGOMERY, aid to Gen. PEMBERTON, with two hundred mounted men, arrived here for Gen. GARDNER'S ten thousand men back, and about the same number to attack Gen. PARKE. GRANT'S force was near 100,000. He commands in person the forces which are marching on Jackson.

Everything here is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction, and the streets are filled with stock, negroes, &c. Families are leaving in ox carts and every other species of conveyance. There was a terrible storm here last night, with very heavy rains. Citizens living beyond Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling they pass. A fight is hourly expected here.

From the Dispatch, July 11.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 9—6 A. M.

A regular artillery duel has been going on for the past hour, three miles off. The Yankees are moving up slowly and steadily. Warm work is looked for at daylight.

THURSDAY, July 9—4 P. M.

The enemy are still advancing slowly, shelling our cavalry. They are now within four miles of our works. There will probably be no engagement before morning.

FRIDAY, July 10, 8:30 A. M.

The attack has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy is evidently in heavy force. Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on. The enemy is shelling the city, and has killed several soldiers and citizens. No general engagement has taken place yet. Our troops are in excellent spirits—every man at his post.

LATER.

The heavy skirmishing continues on the Clinton road. The enemy is slowly working around our left. The attack may yet become general before morning, though their troops are still pressing forward. But few men have been lost on our side yet. The enemy must be suffering for water, as all the cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. The thermometer indicates 92 degrees.

SATURDAY, July 11—12 P. M.

The enemy are still concentrating on our right to reach Pearl River. Our forces have just driven them back in the centre, and burned the houses occupied by their sharpshooters.

SUNDAY, July 12.

The enemy opened at 5 o'clock this morning from his batteries opposite left, and at 6 A. M. rained shell upon the city. The enemy made a charge and were repulsed, and are now moving around our right. Scouts report that BURSIDE is crossing at Birdsong's Ferry with two divisions.

ON THE JAMES RIVER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

Yesterday morning the report was received that the day before an iron-clad, two gunboats and five transports had appeared at Lower Brandon and landed 5,000 troops. Later in the day advices were received at the War Department that two Monitors, eight gunboats and a transport had appeared at the point named, but had landed no troops. It is not likely that the Yankees would land any force on the south side of James River for any other purpose than that of devastating the crops and running off negroes. They would hardly attempt an "on to Petersburgh" with the feeble force they have in Eastern Virginia. The movement, if it can be dignified by that name, evidently has theft for its object.

GEN. NEAL DOW.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

Gen. NEAL DOW, who was wounded at Port Hudson, was captured by our scouts at a private house near Clinton, La., on the 2d inst. He was carried "on to Richmond" and arrived here Saturday, and committed to Libby Prison. The following is an item in the gentleman's career worth mentioning at this time:

"When Gen. BANKS evacuated Pensacola he burnt the mills and lumber belonging to THOMAS MURRAY & Co. The Yankees afterwards took possession of the place and held the proprietors of the mill responsible for what BANKS had done, and Mr. RICHARDS, one of the firm, was seized and confined in Fort Pickens, and was only released a short time since. Gen. NEAL DOW took possession of the place, and his wife and children were compelled to move fifty miles and seek protection in her negro plantation. In the meantime Gen. NEAL DOW sold her piano and parlor furniture and sent them to his wife. When the articles were demanded and the matter was investigated, Gen. DOW confessed to the theft, but the articles were never returned nor paid for. These are facts."

From the following paragraph in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* we should judge that NEAL is "playing" for an exchange:

"Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW, of the Maine Law fame, recently captured in Mississippi, passed through this City last night on his way to Richmond. He expressed himself to one of our citizens who traveled with him on the cars as having entered the army to deliver the Union people of the South from the despotism of Secession; but he was satisfied that there are few Union people in the South, and goes home (when he does go) utterly opposed to a war of coercion. He said he was aware of the outrages committed by Federal troops, but they were contrary to the wishes and orders of the officers; but the army being composed chiefly of the scum of the North—the refuse population of Europe and the United States—they would plunder and rob in spite of their officers."

JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 9.

We are gratified to state that the President's health is so restored as to have enabled him to attend at his office yesterday.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL AT THE BAR.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 14.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, yesterday qualified as an Attorney-at-Law, before the Hustings Court, by taking the usual oath.

LIEUT.-GEN. BILL.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Maj.-Gen. D. H. HILL, of North Carolina, has received from the President the appointment of Lieutenant-General, and has been assigned to the command.

AFFAIRS AT GETTYSBURGH.

Appearance of the Town—Gen. Sickles—How he received his Wound—Gen Graham.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GETTYSBURGH, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

The town is not much injured from the shot and shell of the we armies. The principal damage was done by our forces to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters, who concealed themselves in the upper part of houses facing our batteries on Cemetery Hill. They had picked off several of our cannoneers, and shot several horses belonging to Staff officers, that were standing tied near the cemetery entrance. A brick house on Washington-street had eight holes through it; a shell bursting in the inside had torn up the floors. A rebel sharpshooter was found stretched out in the attic with his head blown off. Three houses on Middle-street received several shells; the occupants had hid away in the cellars and thus escaped unhurt. Many houses in other streets were perforated with musket balls. Some of the ladies of Gettysburgh (God bless them,) exposed themselves fearlessly. In the midst of the street-fighting they came out of their houses offering bread, fruit, water and other refreshments, to the soldiers. Seeing these fair ones exposing themselves thus, the men were aroused to renewed energy to defeat the foe. Their numbers were superior to ours on Wednesday, and certain defeat would have been the result if we had attempted to hold the north side of Gettysburgh. Thanks to the military ability of Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, we took possession of the high land facing the town, and extending in a semi-circle to Round Top Hill, with our left resting on the Emmetsburgh road, and our right covering the Hanover turnpike. After the battle of Wednesday, the rebel pickets held about three-quarters of Gettysburgh; on Thursday and Friday they still held possession, no efforts of ours having been made to drive them out. All day on Friday the rebels were busy in making preparations to abandon the town, carrying away everything they needed, and early on Saturday morning they left for Hagerstown. The proprietor of the Globe Hotel lost two horses and 75 bushels of oats. His liquors he hid away in the garden, together with some valuable effects. Horses, beef and cattle were taken whenever found. Some noted rebel sympathizers strove hard to save their property from their rebel friends, but in all cases unsuccessfully. The rebels, in answer to their earnest pleadings not to take their horses, replied they knew no distinction between one party and another.

GEN. SICKLES—HIS WOUND.

It was about 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon when Gen. SICKLES lost his leg. He fell in the very heat of battle.

THE GENERAL'S POSITION

For some time prior to the catastrophe had been under a large apple tree, to the left and rear of the farm-house of Mr. TROXELL, on a sloping field. From here he had directed the movements of the Third and Fifth corps, riding up and down the field, under a heavy fire of musketry and shell. It seems almost miraculous that he had escaped up to that time, so much had he been previously exposed. He gave his orders in an easy, quiet tone, without any excitement, his eye constantly scanning his lines to see that no changes should take place without his knowledge. He left his position under the tree, and, with the members of his Staff, rode down to the house. Just as he was turning round in front of it, the shot struck him, taking off his leg.

One or two members of his Staff hurried off for medical assistance. An ambulance was sent to bring the General to a less exposed position. He suffered much pain during the ride. Upon being informed that the mutilated portion of his leg must be amputated, he replied, "Do with me as you please." Chloroform was administered, and the operation successfully performed. On waking from the stupor, he complained of feeling weak; a cup of tea was made for him, which he drank, and seemed a little refreshed. It was then thought best to have him carried to the rear to some house, that he might rest quietly. A detail of forty men from the First Excelsior regiment of his old brigade, were sent for to bear the litter. As soon as the brave veterans saw their General lying wounded, they could not control their emotion. They had fought under him in many a battle. He had led them, inspired them with his own courage, given them in himself an example of bravery, and they had learned to love, admire and revere him. Gen. SICKLES looked at them, and smilingly said, "Now, boys, take up your poor old General, and be careful not to let him fall, for that would be the last of him." He gave instructions how he should be carried—these on the right to put the right foot first; those on the left the left, so as to give as little motion as possible to the stretcher. After being carried a distance of four miles, that General complaining of great exhaustion and fatigue, he was taken to the house of Mr. SANDERS, on the Baltimore road. The family were much alarmed by the fighting in their vicinity, and when a room was asked for the General's accommodation they were in a quandary whether to admit him or refuse him entrance. He was, however, admitted and some tea was given him. He slept little during the night, and said in the morning he felt much better. He appeared in cheerful spirits; joked and laughed with his Staff and remarked he should soon be in the field with a new leg. He got shaved, made his toilette and smoked a cigar. His eyes were as animated as ever, his face was but slightly tinged with paleness. Beyond this there was nothing to indicate that he had passed through any suffering. He was perfectly unconcerned, easy and composed. By a special train, on the following day, he was conveyed from Littlestown to Baltimore, and from thence to Washington. His absence from his command is severely felt by the army. How much missed is his clear-sighted direction and his all-pervading energy. In the whole army, but especially in his own corps, from lip to lip are echoed expressions of sympathy and regret for their beloved General. A shadow has fallen upon their hearts. But let them, in his absence, keep in their memory, as a guiding star, his example of bravery and his words of enthusiastic encouragement. Let his name be to them as NAPOLEON'S to his French soldiers—an impetus to noble deeds.

GEN. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

Among the wounded in the terrible attack made by the enemy on our left bank at Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, was Gen. GRAHAM, then in command of the First brigade, BIRNEY'S division, SICKLES' corps. He was formerly Colonel of the Fifth Excelsior regiment in SICKLES' old brigade—which, under the name of Excelsior, has won an undying fame for the heroism of its members. Gen. GRAHAM has participated in nearly every action in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged. His bravery has often made him a conspicuous and shining mark to the enemy's sharpshooters, but up to the battle of Gettysburgh he had escaped their fire. In this battle he was wounded while in front of his brigade, urging his men to hold their lines, during a furious onslaught of the enemy in superior numbers. Gen. GRAHAM is much beloved by his men, as well as by all who have the pleasure of knowing him. He is a clear-sighted, competent soldier, and a high-toned, chivalrous gentleman.

VICKSBURGH.

A Ride Over the Works—Taking the Parole—Formation of the Ground and Nature of the Works—Plentiful Supply of Ammunition.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

I have ridden *over* a portion of the enemy's works and our own. Mounting a good riding mule—the only beast which any person in Iowa would trust me with, probably on account of my suspicious appearance—I took the main and only practical road leading to the rear of the town.

The back streets I found blocked up on one side with Confederate soldiers, who had been drawn up in regimental line to be paroled. Upon questioning a very genteel young officer who stood at the head of the line, he informed me that each soldier was required to swear to the verity of his signature, besides answering to the company roll. The process was a slow one, and considerable impatience was manifested to receive their parol and be released. The officers are evidently doing all they can to keep up their organization, and carry their respective commands out of our lines intact. If they could be permitted to do so without taking any oath, I have no doubt, from what I heard and observed, that a very large number would go to their homes and keep out of the fight, whether exchanged or not. As their oath is very little regarded anyhow, it seems to me it would be better to release all such at once, and let them run, instead of detaining them, and thus compelling them to leave, if they leave at all, under the charge of rebel officers. Free from company or official restraint, scores would thus desert the rebel service at once and forever, who, delivered up en masse, will, from pride or fear of punishment, follow the lead of their officers into rebel camps.

FORMATION OF THE GROUND.

No one who has not inspected the ground in the rear of Vicksburgh can form the slightest idea of the almost impassable natural obstacles which opposed the advance of GRANT'S army in the late siege.

The town itself is situated upon the crest of a ridge which runs parallel to the river, and the compact part of it occupies only about one mile in extent. The greater part of the houses and streets lie in plain view of the river upon the southeastern slope. Within three hundred yards from the top of the hill, going out on the Jackson road, you come to a deep ravine of the most irregular form, descending almost to a level with the bed of the Mississippi. Right and left there are small houses or shanties occupying little spots of elevated ground, located without any regard to order. The sites are selected only because they are near the body of the town. Passing down and beyond this ravine, and crossing a slimy brook, whose main direction is parallel with the river, you see at the right and left the most irregular and broken country that a traveler ever set eyes upon. It is not a system of ravines cut by streams of water, and tending in any one direction, but a succession of hills, gulches, ravines and hollows thrown together, or rather thrown apart in the most inextricable confusion, and with no explainable reference to order. In passing along the road, one cannot pen

land over the ground. They were Whitworth guns of small calibre, breech loaders, of course, and of the Manchester pattern—(our dear neutral English cousins)—24-pound and 12-pound bronze field-pieces and Parrott guns, (imitations made at Richmond)—all and every kind which it is possible to name in ordnance nomenclature. And this system and provision for the defence of the well-called stronghold extended in a semi-circle, whose arc would describe a distance of four to five miles.

I have never visited the battle-fields of the Old World, but I do not believe that the siege of Sebastopol, or any kindred struggle, affords instances of such persistent and heroic courage and endurance—of such strategic and engineering skill, as were displayed upon this remarkable field. It would repay a journey of a thousand miles to visit the field of these operations. But I must close to save the mail.

DE SOTO.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Stirring News Expected from Gen. Blunt—He On the March for Fort Gibson—Col. Phillips Hard Pressed—Gen. Blunt's Plans—The Guerrillas Active—Leaders Killed, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

We are likely to have some stirring news from the District of the Frontier ere long. Maj.-Gen. BLUNT left his headquarters at Fort Scott on Sunday night last, the 5th of July. He took with him four companies of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, under Col. JUDSON, three companies of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Major CALKINS, and Company A, Fourteenth regiment Kansas Volunteer cavalry, raised as body guard for the General. Capt. SMITH and two sections of the Second Kansas battery were also in the command. The Sixth Kansas had with it two 12-pound mountain howitzers. No tents or baggage was taken, and but six days' rations. It is the General's intention to reach Fort Gibson, 170 miles south of Fort Scott, in four or five days. The immediate cause of this movement, which was only determined upon twenty-four hours before being put in execution, was the reception of dispatches showing the critical condition of Col. PHILLIPS and the National forces at Fort Gibson. The constant raids of the mounted rebels had deprived PHILLIPS of a large portion of his stock, and as a consequence he has found his operations circumscribed by the necessities of his position. Unable to send out the usual heavy reconnoitering and scouting parties, the Indians, composing a large portion of his force, have become demoralized and discouraged, and refused utterly to leave the shelter of the works. All the white troops under Col. PHILLIPS, at the beginning of this month, consisted of four companies of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, more than half of which is dismounted, and Hopkins' Third Kansas battery. Since then he has, in all probability, been reinforced by six companies of the Colorado Second, under Lieut.-Col. DODD, and the First Kansas colored regiment, Col. J. M. WILLIAMS, so long encamped at Baxter's Spring, and best drilled infantry regiment in the West.

Gen. BLUNT, when his forces are united—which will reach about 4,500 effective men, and 16 guns, about 2,000 of whom are whites—will move them across the Arkansas River, offering the enemy battle. The rebels number 7,000 men, under Gens. CABELL, STEELE and EWING, and Cols. COOPER, STANDWAITIE and McINTOSH. HINDMAN is reported at Fort Smith in chief command.

Gen. BLUNT will move rapidly upon Fort Smith, and expects to take and hold that place. From thence, with what mounted force he has and can obtain, he will make raid westward and south to Boggy Depot, the Red River Valley and the Choctaw country. The special object sought is to destroy a large quantity of supplies said to be stored at Boggy Depot and some point nearer Texas. In this raid he will also gather up all the able-bodied contrabands he can, in order to fill up the colored brigade he is now recruiting.

He has determined to clear out of his district the rebel forces. With the exception of small bands of guerrillas, that portion of the district north of the Arkansas is clear of the enemy. South of the river lie the force already spoken of. Our Kansas General has for some time past been meditating a dashing raid of the character I have mentioned. Sometime since he assisted a party of loyal Texans to return to their homes in the counties immediately south of the Indian Territory. According to their statements it would appear that the northern tier of counties in Texas were and are still loyal. The reign of terror existing in that State has repressed the sentiment, but it still awaits a favorable opportunity to express itself. The Union Texans will be heard from at the time BLUNT shall be heard from in the Red River vicinity.

The border guerrillas still continue quite active. During the last two weeks they have, however, lost several of their leaders, among others the notorious Col. PARKER, who will be remembered as the author of a letter to Gen. BLUNT, threatening vengeance upon him for summary punishment of bushwhackers. He was shot at a little town named Wellington, in Jackson County, by four of the First cavalry, Missouri State Militia. He was in full Confederate uniform at the time, and was accompanied by three other rebels, supposed to be his Adjutant and Staff. PARKER fired first upon our men, who, returning it, killed him at the second shot.

GEORGE TODD, another, and, if possible, more infamous scoundrel than PARKER, was killed a few days since in Jackson County. TODD was the leader of the terrible massacre of contrabands on the *Sam Gaty* some three or four months since. He has met a deserved fate. Several others, less known, have also been killed within the past week in Jackson and Lafayette Counties.

The guerrillas have lately made incursions into the southern part of the State. On the night of the 5th they entered Linn County, on the Mine Creek settlement, where they stole everything they found and burnt several houses. A few days previous they entered the State near Fort Scott, surrounded the farmhouse of a well-known Union man, and took therefrom a famous Federal scout, THOMAS WHITESIDES, a member of the Sixth Kansas, detailed to such duty. The Union pickets were stationed within a quarter of a mile, but the guerrilla movements were taken with such precautions as to be entirely successful. WHITESIDES was finally carried into Missouri and after traveling eight miles was murdered, and his body left by the roadside where it was found. The leader of the murderers, a fellow named TAYLOR, was some time since captured by our troops. At that time WHITESIDES saved his life, the soldiers being about to shoot him. TAYLOR was brought a prisoner to Fort Scott and finally released on parole. This is the reward of our forbearance.

The enrollment is being rapidly completed in this State. It is expected that our quota will be small, though it is hoped enough to fill the regiments now in the field. Capt. SYDNEY CLARKE, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for this State, Nebraska and Colorado, has been indefatigable in his exertions to push forward the work, and perfecting all necessary arrangements for the carrying out fully the provisions of the law.

The two new regiments being raised by Gen. BLUNT are filling quite rapidly. The Fourteenth Kansas Volunteers, cavalry, has five full companies recruited, and three others under way.

The Second regiment Colored Volunteers has five companies well under way, and will be filled by the fall of Gen. BLUNT, as will also a third regiment.

The weather is intensely warm. The crops are amazingly prolific. From every quarter of the State we hear of the immense wheat harvest. The people are jubilant over the general prosperity. Our towns are growing rapidly. Improvements are increasing in all directions. This city, Leavenworth, is making most rapid strides to metropolitan greatness. Its enterprise is astonishing, and its growth almost as rapid as the renowned Aladdin palace. Some eight hundred buildings are reported in process of erection within the city limits, one-fourth of which are brick. Have not Kansans a right to be egotistical? Prosperity unparalleled, hearty sympathy with all the sublime issues of the age, a record of devotion to great principles, and a loyal name and fame, untarnished by rebellious acts or Copperhead sympathies.

R. J. H.

AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.

Gen. Viele Relieved—The Murder of Lieut. Sanborn—An Opening for Lawyers—A Deserving Union Man.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD SHIP IDA, OFF PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK, ELIZABETH RIVER, Va., Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

The office of Military Governor here having been abolished, Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE has been relieved from duty as such Governor, and it is said has been ordered to Annapolis, Md., to take charge of a camp of instruction for colored troops. The old channels of civil business are to be resumed. The unheard of anomaly of a great dearth of lawyers is realized in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Virginians even calls for aid in this direction. The only lawyers left in the two cities qualified to practice in the Courts, is Lieut.-Gov. elect COOPER. The County District Court cannot be organized for want of a Judge, and numerous other embarrassments are alleged to exist, which the appearance here of several Northern practitioners would greatly tend to mitigate. I have no doubt that they would be immediately enabled to build up a remunerative business. The two cities, Norfolk and Portsmouth, are now under the control of the civil authorities, and everything looks most conspicuously for the future growth and prosperity of the two cities. Troops continue to come and go, but I am not permitted to indicate the designs of the Government in these movements.

The cruel, brutal and entirely indefensible murder of Lieut. A. L. SANBORN, of the First United States Colored Volunteers, in the streets of Norfolk on Saturday last while leading his company through the principal thoroughfare of the city, is now the theme of public talk and anxiety. The facts elicited show the commission of a most atrocious murder. Lieut. SANBORN, who had been for some time previous to his murder engaged in recruiting colored soldiers for his company and regiment, was, when stricken down, in the act of leading his command back from the Custom-house where they had passed in review before Gen. VIELE. Upon reaching Union-street, where the quarters were situated and as the deceased was passing an alleged notorious Secesh den known as ANDREW FOSTER's dry goods store, he was accosted by a rebel Doctor, D. M. WRIGHT, who with a number of his ilk were occupying the door-way, in an outrageously insulting remark. On hearing which the Lieutenant halted his company and stepping on the sidewalk replied to the murderer that if he was ever again addressed in that way he would have him (the Doctor) arrested. Turning away he ordered his company to right dress, and while performing this duty, with drawn sword, WRIGHT drew a revolver from a side pocket in his coat, and immediately fired from behind upon the lamented Lieutenant, without giving the least warning of his intentions. The ball entered just in the rear of the left shoulder and penetrated the spine. Lieut. SANBORN, on turning around, was greeted with another shot which passed through his uplifted hand and through the fleshy part of his left arm, near the shoulder. Notwithstanding the Lieutenant was mortally wounded, he managed to turn around and endeavored to wrench the pistol from the hand of his murderer. WRIGHT would have been instantly dispatched had it not been for the interference of Lieut.-Col. FLOOD, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, who secured the arrest of the coward. He was at once taken before the Provost-Marshal, where his conduct was arrogant and overbearing in the extreme, making extremely light of his terrible position. The doomed man was attended by his lawyer, and his wife and daughter, one of whom remarked in Court, "Don't mind it, father, the nasty Yankees won't dare to do anything with you." The examination concluded, the prisoner was remanded to the jail and placed in the murderers' cell, heavily ironed, whence, it is said, he will be taken and hung by the military authorities on Friday next. It is believed the scoundrel will be accorded a trial by a Military Commission. This is incontrovertibly one of the most daring and unblushing outrages that has hitherto marked the present struggle. A United States officer, in the discharge of his duties, is stricken down in broad daylight by the hand of an assassin—a traitor to his country—and yet he has the unparalleled audacity to ask to be paroled and treated as a prisoner of war.

Lieut. SANBORN was a native of Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was about thirty years of age. Previous to the outbreak of the war he had been a teacher in the South. He afterwards held a position in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Washington, from which he was promoted to a Lieutenancy a few weeks since, and detailed to a command under Col. BIRNEY, Commissioner of colored troops for Virginia.

The body was deposited in the Portsmouth Cemetery vault yesterday afternoon to await the disposition of the friends of the deceased.

WRIGHT, the murderer, is a comparatively elderly man, and until very recently was practicing his profession in JEFF DAVIS' dominions, in addition to holding office under the rebel Government. He is a violent, hasty tempered man, and was doubtless, at the moment he committed the crime, for which his body will inevitably swing in mid air, considerably excited by liquor, of which he had been partaking freely during Saturday, the day the deed was committed.

A letter was found in the pocket of the deceased, received from his brother, T. D. SANBORN, who resides in East Cambridge, Massachusetts.

I learn that the murder was the result of more deliberation than was at first supposed. It is believed to have been planned in FOSTER's store several days at least previous to it commission, and that two ladies who had been intrusted with the secrect had visited the store for the purpose of witnessing the murder. It is certain that two ladies fainted in FOSTER's store as the deed was being committed. The body has been embalmed, and will go North.

The annual Commencement of Mrs. GREGORY's Female Seminary, at Portsmouth, took place on the 9th inst., in the presence of a large audience. This was the tenth annual Commencement of this institution, and I notice it to show that education yet has some vitality in the South, particularly where it is fostered by a healthy Union sentiment.

Maj. JOHN F. SMITH, of the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Portsmouth. He formerly held a similar position at Suffolk, where he gave the greatest satisfaction.

This dispatch is written on board the ship *Ida*, Capt. JOHN N. HALL, commanding. The *Ida*, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was stationed at West Point, up the York River, where her Captain was an involuntary rebel, and where he had a large amount of property, consisting of houses, lots, cattle, and an oyster bed, worth $30,000. Capt. HALL has, from the first, been an unconditional Union man, and has demonstrated his loyalty by abandoning his property and the rebels at one and the same time, and with his vessel, the *Ida*, seeking the protection of the Union gunboats, has rendered our cause valuable service ever since. Capt. HALL's case is one truly worthy of the attention of the Government.

Nativity of Western Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Chicago correspondent was never more mistaken in his life than when he says that the volunteers of Iowa are principally New-York and New-England men. Nothing can be further from the truth. I am a native of this City, and not likely to be prejudiced against people of my own section.

For a long time I was a member of an Iowa regiment, and occupied a position which brought me constantly in contact with the first 20,000 men that entered the service from Iowa. I had a curiosity to learn the birthplaces of my comrades, all of whom are or have been in GRANT's grand army, and think I succeeded in ascertaining what portion of the Union is entitled to the credit which the Iowa volunteers have gained in such abundance in this war. Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are in the order named, the rightful owners of the glory reaped by the Iowa regiments, for of their sons are those regiments principally composed.

I state this not merely from my own personal observation, but statistics will bear me out. The census of 1860 showed that the population of Iowa was then upward of 680,000 souls. Of these, there were only 25,000 men, women and children of New-England birth. There were something more than 40,000 New-Yorkers; but Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, severally, were far more numerously represented than the Empire State. Add together the New-Yorkers and New-Englanders in Iowa, and they scarcely constitute one-tenth of the population of that splendid State. This being so, it is absurd to talk of New-Yorkers and New-Englanders forming the bulk of the volunteer army of Iowa.

I have many a time picked out Iowa and Ohio regiments from the rest of GRANT's army on the march, though, so strong is the resemblance between the troops from those States, I never could tell to which of them a regiment so singled out belonged.

AN IOWA SOLDIER.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Courier, July 15.

A riot took place in this city last night, which, but for the promptness of the measures taken to suppress it, would have probably proved as disastrous as that in New-York. The outbreak was apparently sudden, and with the fatal consequences it is not unreasonable to believe that a repetition of it will not be made.

WESLEY HILL and DAVID HOWE were engaged in distributing notifications to drafted men about noon. A notice had been left at a shop in Prince-street for a man who was not present, and Mr. HOWE stopping to talk with a woman in relation to the matter, was struck by her. An attempt was made to arrest the woman, when a gathering crowd hearing who the officers were, made an assault upon HOWE, beating him severely. He was rescued from the mob by Officer WILKINS, and carried into a store corner of Prince and Causeway streets. When it was supposed the crowd had dispersed, they proceeded toward the Merrimac House, where HOWE boarded, when they were again attacked, and HOWE was separated from the officer and further beaten. Dr. HALL was called to dress the wounds of HOWE, and found five or six cuts about his head, his eyes swelled and face severely bruised. Meantime Mr. HILL, escaping from the mob, reported the difficulty at the office of the Provost-Marshal.

A force of Police officers was sent to the scene of the disturbance, and in the attempt to quell it, Officer OSTRANDER was severely injured in the head. CURTIS TRASK, of the Second Station, was cut with a knife immediately under one of his eyes, cut through his clothes on his right side, and was severely bruised in his back. For a time there were fears that other riotous acts would be committed, but nothing further occurred beyond the gathering of crowds of people in and near the First Station-house. These crowds increased as a knowledge of the disturbances was made known, and during the afternoon many were looking on through curiosity, while others talked over the matter of the draft with considerable feeling.

These serious indications of difficulty caused measures to be taken to increase the police force in suitable locations, and orders were issued to notify the Lancers, the Eleventh battery, Capt. JONES, and the Forty-fourth regiment, to be ready for immediate service. An order was also sent to Fort Warren for troops, and three companies were sent up, which, after being marched through several of the principal streets, were quartered at the barracks in Beach-street. A company of regulars was also sent up from Fort Independence, and nearly a company of the Second cavalry, from Readville. These precautions, it was believed, would be sufficient to prevent any difficulty during the night.

As night approached, many young men, in squads of from six to twelve or more, from various parts of the city, were seen moving toward the North End, some of them with sticks or clubs, but even then it was not clear that any mischief was designed. At about half-past 8 o'clock, a crowd of from 500 to 1,000 gathered in front of the armory of the Eleventh battery, in Cooper-street, with riotous demonstrations. Capt. JONES warned the crowd of the dangers of a riot, but this did not avail, and an assault was made upon the building. Stones and bricks were freely thrown, the windows were broken, and the door forced, when some of the rioters entered the building, and several of the members of the battery were injured. It was then manifest that some more effectual measures must be taken, or the guns in possession of the battery would be captured. A gun had been loaded with canister shot, and when the mob were about to triumph, it was fired with fatal effect, killing several and wounding many more.

This shot caused the mob to waver, but they did not give way entirely until a bayonet charge was made upon them. The statements during the evening were very conflicting as to the result of the firing, but as near as could be ascertained at a late hour, the killed and wounded were as follows: A man about 35 years of age, name not known, was killed, eleven shot taking effect in his head and body, and his right arm was nearly shot off. The body was taken to the First Station-house. WM. CURRIER, a man of 71 years, father of Officer WM. W. CURRIER, who lived near the Armory, was killed, it is supposed, by the mob. He belonged in Bow, New-Hampshire, and had been living in this city about six months. JOHN NASSON, a boy 10 or 12 years of age, living at No. 166 Endicott-street, shot through the heart, and died instantly. MICHAEL GAFFY, 14 years old, living at No. 21 Cross-street, was shot in the bowels, and probably did not survive the night; his hand was also shot off. P. REYNOLDS, a boy of 12 years, living in Bolton-place, was shot in the hip, the bone being badly shattered, and his arm broken. He was sent to the hospital, and may survive.

The boys were all taken to the office of Dr. WALES, in North-square, and such measures were taken for the relief of the living as was found to be necessary. There were reports that the body of a woman was seen carried through the streets on a bier, but it could not be learned who she was. Reports of other persons being killed and wounded it was difficult to verify.

About the same time with the attack on the Armory, a mob of several hundred persons made a rush into Dock-square to procure arms. The store of THOMAS P. BARNES, No. 20, was broken open, the door and window being demolished, when the best arms in the store were immediately seized upon and carried away. Not less than one hundred guns, nearly as many pistols, and three or four dozen bowie knives, valued at some $3,000, were stolen. From appearances in the choice of the articles, and the position from which some of them were taken, it is believed that the leaders must have had knowledge of their location. The door of the entry adjoining was broken open, and the mob rushed up stairs to the shop of JOHN P. LOVELL, gunsmith, but it did not appear that the shop was entered.

The next rush was made for the store of WILLIAM READ & SON, Faneuil Hall-square. A guard of several officers has been stationed in this store, known to have a larger and more choice stock of firearms than any other in the City. When the mob entered Dock-square, JOHN M. DUNN, detective officer, who was at Mr. READ's store, hurried to the Second Station-house, filled a carriage with officers well armed, and driving rapidly reached the store just as the mob was breaking in. One man who struck a blow upon the window was shot in the head, and the mob received a check. This man was JAMES CAMPBELL, very stout and muscular, and although the shot took effect above his eye, causing much blood to flow, it did not appear that he was seriously injured. He was carried to the station-house and locked up. Some efforts were made to effect his release on bail, which, however, proved ineffectual.

As soon as the riotous demonstrations became known, an alarm was given to turn out the military, as well as the police force. It was but a short time before nearly the entire day police force in the City proper reported for duty at the Second Station, with a delegation of some thirty from South Boston. This force was sent to Dock square as fast as assembled, but the mob had separated, departing in different directions. The Mayor, Chief of Police, and Deputy Chief were early at the scene of the riot, promptly and efficiently directing the movements of the police and giving directions for the posting of the military.

The Light Dragoons were early on duty, and were placed as a patrol force in the neighborhood of the Cooper-street armory, in Haymarket Square, at Faneuil Hall, and other points where there were any gatherings or probability of a riot. The force from the forts was placed in and around Faneuil Hall, to be used as required, with two field pieces loaded in the Square. The cavalry from Readville was posted as a support to these guns. The Lancers were at their Armory in Sudbury-street, ready at any moment on call.

When the rumor of the acts of the mob became known, the streets in the vicinity of Dock-square, Faneuil Hall and Haymarket-square were soon thronged with people, to see or hear what was going on. The police force immediately cleared the squares, and the people were directed to go to their homes. At a late hour the police occupied Dock-square, allowing no one to pass except to go to their homes, when the entrance to Faneuil Hall-square was rigidly held under military rule.

The alarm of fire soon after 1 o'clock this morning was caused by an attempt to set fire to the armory in Cooper-street, during the absence of the guard. The fire was extinguished with but little injury.

The *Journal* of the 15th says:

Gov. ANDREW has issued an order thanking Brig.-Gen. PEIRCE and the military under his command for their activity and efficiency last night; commanding the companies belonging in Charlestown, Roxbury, Cambridge, Somerville and Medford to report for duty this evening, and requesting all law and order-loving citizens to enlist for temporary duty in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth regiments. Every effort has been made and is in progress, for the preservation of the public peace, and those who may be criminally disposed to invade it may rely on a stern and effectual opposition.

By the statute of this Commonwealth, it is provided that any person acting in concert with a mob of thirty or more armed persons, who, in a riotous manner, shall take the life of a citizen, shall be deemed guilty of willful murder, and shall suffer the penalty prescribed for that crime.

Under this statute, four of the arrested rioters, named JAMES CAMPBELL, MICHAEL A. McNAMARRA, JOHN McGRATH and ROBERT McCARREN, were complained of in the Police Court to-day, and warrants were issued against them accordingly.

CAMPBELL was before the Police Court to-day, on a separate complaint for attempting to break and enter the store of WM. READ & SON, Faneuil Hall-square, and was held for examination to-morrow.

Since the foregoing was in type, JAMES CAMPBELL has been arraigned for the willful murder of Mr. WILLIAM CURRIER last evening in Cooper-street, and was fully committed to jail to await examination to-morrow. The same disposition will probably be made of McNAMARA, McGRATH and McCARRON.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon some roughs in Endicott-street attempted to take the guns from one or two of the men who are doing guard duty in Cooper-street. The guard was reinforced and the roughs were quickly dispersed.

DISTURBANCES ELSEWHERE.

THE TROUBLE IN NEWARK, N. J.

There were some riotous demonstrations in Newark on Tuesday evening. A mob again assembled in front of the *Mercury* office. They were addressed by Mayor BIGELOW and Gen. RUNYON. The remarks of the latter, which are thus reported in the *Mercury*, are significant:

He said that he was in the first class of the Conscription act, and therefore was as much interested as themselves, and had a right to address them on a subject so vital to them all. [Cries of "You have, General;" "Go on;" "Give it to them;" "We'll listen to you," etc.] It was the opinion of many legal gentlemen, himself included, that the act in question was unconstitutional, and therefore could not be enforced. *If the powers in authority in New-York and New-Jersey did not take measures to prevent the enforcement of the draft, why they were different men than they were thought to be when they were voted for. Gov. Seymour had sent to Washington to have the draft postponed; for that matter it was postponed now. [Laughter, and cries of "We'll postpone it here, too," and cheers.] If Joel Parker did not have the draft postponed or the act contested in this State, he was more of a coward than he believed him to be.*

He would take a message down to Gov. PARKER to-morrow, giving the sentiments of the people, and use his influence with him (Gov. PARKER) to have the draft deferred altogether. *If they were to be at the mercy of the party in power, the Administration he meant, they might as well know it at once.* [Cries of "We'll not be at their mercy," "We'll not stand the draft," etc.]

The protest of the people had been effective before, and he believed it would be in this instance. The Administration would not enforce such a disagreeable act *unless they were greater fools than they had yet shown themselves to be*, and that was saying a good deal. [Laughter.]

If the State authorities would not, or could not protect them, then it would be time to do something else, but he entreated them for God's sake not to do any unlawful acts in the meantime, and so give the party in power an excuse for placing the city under martial law, which was no law at all.

He closed by repeating that he would himself go to the Governor, and tell him the aspect of the popular feeling.

He then moved that they adjourn; which motion was seconded and carried unanimously, and with great cheers for Gen. RUNYON, Mayor BIGELOW and others, the mob adjourned—to the street in front of any office.

All the police officers, the Chief, Captain, and some of the Lieutenants and privates, were upon the ground, and did excellent service in dispersing the crowd.

Partly through their efforts, and partly through an uneasy fear of the consequences if an attack was made, (the idea prevailing that the building would be defended at all hazards,) the gathering gradually dwindled down, so that by 10½ o'clock not more than twenty-five idlers were in the vicinity. Some of the crowd expressed a determination to tear up the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, either last night or to-day, and thus prevent the transportation of troops through to New-York, but we have not heard that anything of the kind has been done.

RHODE ISLAND.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

From the Providence Journal, July 15.

In consequence of the insurrectionary movements in the Cities of New-York and Boston, it has been deemed best by the Governor to take such precautionary steps as the occasion demands, although there is no ground to suppose that any effort will be made in this city to override the constituted authorities.

Gov. SMITH has, with his customary promptness, issued the following order, which must have the effect of causing our citizens to feel that a sufficient force has been put under arms to preclude the possibility of there being any disturbance here.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, July 14, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 89.—Gen. C. T. ROBBINS is directed to at once detail 800 men from the Second brigade for special service. He will also direct Gens. ARNOLD and TOURTELLOT to detail from their several brigades such force as may be necessary to protect the property of the State or prevent any disturbance of the public peace.

The Quartermaster-General will answer all necessary requisitions for arms, ammunition, equipments and quarters.

Capt. CARNDALL, Assistant Commissary-General, will provide rations for 1,000 men until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjutant-General.

CONNECTICUT.

A CALL FROM THE GOVERNOR FOR A HOME GUARD.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HARTFORD, July 14, 1863.

For the purpose of aiding civil officers in the execution of the laws of this State, and of the United States, I hereby invite the services of patriotic citizens, in numbers sufficient to organize two or more battalions of infantry, which will be organized, armed, and equipped for three months' State service, unless sooner discharged, in accordance with orders, which will be immediately issued.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Commander-in-Chief.

LESSONS OF THE RIOT.

AS IT IS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 15.

It is in the City of New-York that the first attempt at organized resistance has been made.

The duty of the Government in this exigency is plain. The law must be *enforced* if it is not loyally obeyed. There is no other alternative. In a Government of *laws* there can be no other, and if a nation of freemen will not submit to be governed by the arbitrary will of a few in public places, just as little can they submit to be governed by the caprices of that many-headed monster, the mob. Let all those in office stand by the law which girds them with strength, and let the people learn that in this day of giddiness and revolt the only stability of our times is to be found in loyal obedience to lawful authority. It was said many years ago by that mocker at free government, THOMAS CARLYLE, that our political institutions were "anarchy, plus a constable." At the present time, when our constabulary force has taken on the form of vast armies, organized for the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of an armed sedition, let not this taunt be rendered only the more stinging because of revolt springing up among those who are putting down revolt. The Government must suppress such tumultuous uprisings with a heavy hand, but the wise surgeon, while he applies the knife and cautery to the extermination of the tumor or the blotch, will not neglect a pathology of the symptoms by which the origin of these disorders may be traced.

From the Washington Star.

All the evidence goes to show that the plot to resist the draft in New-York City had been fully organized previously. Mr. MOSES SWEETSER, who came as passenger from Boston, passing through New-York City by the last train Saturday evening, says that a Copperhead who got into the cars on his way to New-Brunswick, N. J., appeared much excited; told Mr. SWEETSER that he was a *peace man*, and that the citizens of New-York would not submit to the conscription or draft; *that he left the City fearing a great mob Saturday night*, and wished to get out of the excitement; said *they were organized thoroughly*, and if the authorities attempted to enforce the draft, *they would call out thirty thousand men and would lay the city in ashes!* This man was as boastful as cowardly in his style of talk; said he had been in public office for the past eleven years, and the time had now come to stop the war, the draft, &c., and they were determined to do it.

It is stated on the street to-day that Government will leave the suppression of the riot to the State and City authorities, as a matter of justice to them, contenting itself with protecting its own property there.

IN ALBANY.

From the Evening Journal, July 14.

The news of the riot in New-York will cause joy to our enemies the world over. The rebels will take heart from it. They will see—or think they see—in it a sign of reaction against the war for the Union and of the demoralization of Northern society. English tories and French imperialists will see in it a fresh illustration of the failure of free institutions and a fresh argument for intervention to save us from the consequences of our madness. The London *Times* will indite fresh diatribes against us; the *Saturday Review*, and the whole pack of journalistic curs, will be "after" us in more vigorous chase than ever.

The time to retort has not yet arrived. We must be content to rest under the stigma for a while. Just now the elements of discord *are* rampant, and lawlessness and brutality have full away. But the storm will pass away. The disturbers of the public peace will be brought to punishment. Law and order will resume their accustomed sway. Northern society is, we will still believe, sound at the core. It will vindicate its conservative character in good time. It will prove to the world that it is possessed of sufficient healthful vitality to resist every effort and agency of disturbance.

Let patriots be of good cheer. We are in the midst of a crisis. We may be sorely tried before it is over; anarchy may rule for the hour; but the supremacy of law will be vindicated in the end. The ligaments that bind social forces together will be all the stronger for the strain to which they have been subjected. *There is not a single instance in history where lawless violence has been successful in the accomplishment of its object.* It will not be successful now.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Dr. Hale.

Rev. Dr. HALE, formerly President of Hobart College, New-York, died suddenly at his residence in Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday night, of disease of the heart. The state of his health had been feeble but for a short time, and his friends did not anticipate a fatal result until last Monday. The funeral services are to take place to-day at St. Paul's Church, Newburyport.

Dr. Hale will long be remembered in the threefold character of a Minister of the Gospel, an educator of youth, and an author. During his busy and useful life he was connected, in important official capacities, with five of the leading institutions of the country, to wit: as principal of the Saco, Me., Academy; as tutor in geometry and natural philosophy in Bowdoin College, Me.; as principal of the Gardiner, Me., Lyceum; as professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Dartmouth College, N. H., and lastly as President of Geneva (now Hobart Free) College, in this State, which last office he filled most acceptably for twenty years.

Born in old Newbury, (now Newburyport,) Mass., in 1797, the subject of our reminiscence graduated with honor at Bowdoin College, in 1818, and immediately became principal of the Saco Academy. In 1819, he entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., and became a Congregational preacher in 1822. The four years thereafter he spent as a tutor in Bowdoin, and as the President of the Gardiner Lyceum. In 1827, he was called to Hanover College, N. H., as Professor of two important branches of learning, and held that office until it was abolished by the Trustees in 1835. During his incumbency, he delivered lectures on chemistry, pharmacy, medical jurisprudence, and natural philosophy, and laid the foundation of the College's extensive and valuable geological and mineralogical cabinet, and moreover, he himself was the architect in the reconstruction of the building.

After his return from a visit to the West Indies, whither he went for his health, in the Summer of 1836, Dr. Hale was elected to the Presidency of Hobart College, in Geneva, N. Y. In 1852-3, he made a brief visit to Europe, and in 1858 he resigned the Presidency, since which time he has lived in retirement in his native place.

He was the author of several scientific and professional works, but his main and successful endeavor, after leaving Dartmouth, was the building up of the excellent institution in this State, in which there should be combined with the highest intellectual *culture of the mind the* systematic and correct training of the heart in the religion of the Gospel and the Church of Christ.

President Hale was ever the Christian gentleman and scholar, faithfully discharging the duties of his responsible position, and at the same time enjoying the respect and love of all with whom, in social and friendly relations, he was brought in contact.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JULY 17, 1863.

$15,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg. 104½	100 Harlem R. s60 109
1,000 do. 104½	300 do. s30 109¾
12,000 U.S.6s,'81.Co..Cl. 106¼	200 do. 110
4,000 do. 106	200 do. 110¼
5,000 do. 106¼	1300 do. 110
6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s Cou. 102½	100 Harlem R. Prf. 104
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes, Oct. & Ap'l. 106⅜	[illegible] do. .... [illegible]
[illegible] do. 107	100 Reading R. 111
4,000 do. Fe. & Aug. 107¼	500 do. b30 111¼
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N. 99	500 do. 111½
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '77 103	400 do. 110¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 [illegible]	200 do. 111
5,000 N. C. State 6s 62	100 do. 111
[illegible] do. .... [illegible]	150 Mich. Cen. R. 113¼
11,000 Mo. State 6s 70½	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. .... [illegible]
1,000 do. 70¼	[illegible] do. .... [illegible]
10,000 Cal. State 7s 117	200 do. .... [illegible]
7,000 Hud. R. 2d M. 121	600 do. .... [illegible]
[illegible] do. 120½	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G. S. 112
7,500 M. C. 8s Co. bds. [illegible]	5 do. 111
S. F. Bs. 120	11 Panama R. 169
6,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. B. 83	25 Ill. Cen. Full S. 98½
6,000 C. & N. W. 1st M. 89½	400 Ill. Cen. R. S. 109
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M. 60	400 do. b30 109
5,000 do. 61	5 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 114
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 92½	7 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 56
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st 105	100 do. s10 56
2,000 do. 102	200 do. 56
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 101	50 do. 56¼
11 Bank of Commerce 102½	200 Clev. & P. R. b30 95
15 do. 102½	300 do. 94½
24 do. 103	1500 do. 94¼
20 Ocean Bank 90	300 do. s15 94
$1,000 Amer. Gold 126	200 do. 94¼
150 Canton Co. 29	100 do. s30 94
25 Del. & H. Ca. Co. 162	1000 do. 94
800 Cumb. Coal Prf. 26	200 do. 93½
100 do. 24½	400 do. s30 93
100 Quicksilv. M. Co. 40	200 do. 93½
250 do. 39½	24 Gal. & Chi. R. 96
150 Cen. Am. Tr. Co. 36	100 do. s30 90
100 Min. Mining Co. 37	50 do. 96½
200 Bucks Co. Lead 1⅜	2000 Clev. & Tol. R. 114
100 Am. Coal Co. 63	200 do. 114½
50 Pacific M. S. Co. 235	300 do. b10 114½
200 do. s10 232½	800 Chic. & R. I. R. 98
50 do. b10 232	300 do. s10 98
900 N. Y. Cen. R. 121½	25 do. 99
100 do. s30 121½	300 P., Ft. W. & C. R. 71
200 do. 121½	100 do. b10 71
150 do. b10 121½	50 do. 70½
100 do. s30 121	100 do. 70½
500 Erie R. 97½	100 do. b30 71½
300 do. 97½	200 do. 71½
600 do. 97	100 do. b30 71½
800 do. s3 97¼	200 A. & T. H. R. Prf. 75
300 do. 97½	100 do. 74
100 Erie R. Pref. 103½	100 do. 74½
800 do. 103½	300 Chic. & N. W. R. 35
100 Hudson R. R. s10 160	200 do. 34½
50 do. .... c 176	500 do. 34
200 do. 176	200 do. 33½
200 do. s30 160	200 do. 33
50 Alton & Ter. H. 45	200 Chic. & Alton 60

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U.S.6s.'81.Co.Cl. 106½	100 Hudson R. s4 170
10,000 U. S. 6s.1-yr.C.N. 99	200 do. s5 169
5,000 Mo. St. 6s 70½	100 do. s6 168
65,000 Am. Gold 125¾	1000 Reading R. 111½
100 Canton Company 27	600 do. 111½
200 Cumb. Coal Prf. 24	400 M. S. & N. I. 81
50 Pacific M. S. Co. 245	100 do. 81½
50 do. b10 245	150 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S. 113
50 do. b30 245	150 Ill. Cen. R. Sc. 109½
25 do. 242	100 do. 109½
50 do. b10 244	50 do. 109¼
300 Harlem R. 111½	700 do. 110
100 do. s60 109	100 Clev. & P. R. b30 94½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 120½	1500 do. 94
100 Erie Railway b30 98	100 do. s15 94
100 do. b10 98	100 Gal. & Chi. R. 98
100 do. b15 98	200 do. 97½
50 do. 98	200 Clev. & Tol. R. 114½
400 do. 97½	200 do. 114½
100 do. 97½	800 Chic. & R. I. R. 99
500 do. s30 97½	200 do. 99½
100 do. s15 97½	200 do. 99½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

150 Bucks Co. Lead 1⅜	50 Hudson R. s6 170
50 Pacific Mail 241	500 Reading R. 111
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 120½	200 do. 111½
100 do. s10 120½	200 do. 111½
50 do. 120½	100 M. S. & N. Ind. 80½
100 do. b5 120½	1600 do. 81
300 Erie Railway .... c 98	300 do. s10 81
500 do. 98¼	600 do. 81½
200 do. s10 98½	800 do. s3 81½
1200 do. 98½	600 do. b3 81½
600 do. s3 98½	600 Clev. & Pitts. 93½
100 do. b4 98½	300 do. b3 93½
200 do. b10 98½	600 do. 93½
200 do. .... c 98½	1400 do. 93½
500 do. b3 98½	400 do. b3 93½
600 do. 98½	200 do. 93½
1000 do. 98½	200 P., Ft. W. & C. 72½
100 Erie R. Pref. 103½	350 Chic. & N. W. R. 34
500 Harlem R. 111½	200 Gal. & Chic. R. 98½
3300 do. 112	100 Chi. & R. Is. 99
500 do. b10 112	100 do. .... c 99
2200 do. s3 111½	200 do. b3 99½
600 do. 111½	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$16,000 Am. Gold s3 125	100 N. Y. Cen. 120½
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes 106½	100 Reading R. b3 111
	100 Ill. Cen. R. b3 110
600 Erie R. 97½	500 Clev. & Pitts. R. 94½
100 do. s3 97½	200 do. b3 94½
100 do. b10 98	300 do. s10 94½
200 do. s10 97½	50 do. 94
200 do. b3 97½	300 do. 94½
300 do. 97½	100 C. & N. W. R. 34½
700 Harlem R. 112	100 Gal. & Chi. R. 98½
500 do. 111½	100 do. 98½
300 do. 111½	100 do. b5 98½
200 do. b3 111½	600 Clev. & Tol. 114½
200 do. s3 111½	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R. 99½
200 M. S. & N. I. R. 81½	100 do. b3 99½
100 do. b3 81½	200 do. 99½
300 do. 81½	200 do. b10 99½
100 do. s10 81½	

FRIDAY, July 17—P. M.

There is a further decline of 1 ⅌ cent. in Gold Coin to-day on the increasing impression that the City of Charleston will soon fall, if it has not already been abandoned to the combined land and naval attack of GILLMORE and DAHLGREN. The price of Gold this afternoon is 125⅛@125¼ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London sold early in the day, and in considerable sums, at 139 ⅌ cent for standard Bankers' bills. The quotation leaves off 138½@139 ⅌ cent. There is continued improvement of feeling among Money lenders, and the Brokers are having their wants supplied at 6@7 ⅌ cent., the bulk of temporary loans on Stocks being made at 6 ⅌ cent. to the leading firms of the Stock Exchange.

Business on the Stock Exchange has resumed its accustomed activity, and the riots in the upper Wards of the City no longer distract the attention of the Brokers. To all appearances they have also ceased to affect the speculative orders which go into the Board for the Railway and other Shares, or the customary orders for Government Stocks, Treasury paper, Railway Bonds, &c. The business generally has been more than doubled since Wednesday, and the market, with few exceptions, is a rising one. The Summer traffic on the Railways and the resumption of Dividends on the Erie Common Stock, Michigan Guaranteed, &c., taken in connection with the buoyant confidence produced by the brilliant succession of National victories in the field, have renewed a strong speculative temper for higher prices. As remarked yesterday, this is wholly contrary to the received theory some months ago, that Stocks would fall with Gold and Exchange, but it is not the less true for the time being, and the feeling is so generally acted upon by outside speculators, that nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange list feel the influence of their daily orders.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with yesterday afternoon. Some considerable intermediate sales of Erie Common were made at 98½@98¾ ⅌ cent. New-York Central less firm than yesterday, as some few parties had calculated on a 4 ⅌ cent. Summer Dividend:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	125¾	125⅛	Harlem Pref.	105	103
U.S. 6s, 1881	106	106¼	Mich. Central	110	110
N. Y. Central	121¾	120¾	Mich. Southern	80½	81¼
Erie	97⅝	97¾	Mich. Guarant'd	112x	113
Erie Preferred	103½	103½	Illinois Central	109¼	110
Hudson	177	176	Pittsburgh	93½	94
Pacific Mail	246	244	Fort Wayne	69	71½
Harlem	111½	114¼	Rock Island	98	99¼
Canton	28½	29	Northwest	23	23½
Prairie du Chien	58½	60	Galena	98	98
Treas. Cer., new	99	99	Reading	110	110¾

The two great New-York Railways have declared their half yearly Dividends. The Board of Directors of the New-York Central, at a meeting at the office of the Company in Albany yesterday declared 3½ ⅌ cent., the same as in February, on $24,000,000 Capital Stock. And at a meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railway in this City to-day declared 3½ ⅌ cent. out of the net earnings of the six months business of the Road, to June 30. On the entire Capital of $20,000,000, the division being the same on $11,500,000 Common as on $8,500,000 Preference Shares. It is understood that both Companies reserve a large surplus for future contingencies. The transfers of the Erie Company close on the 25th inst., preparatory to the payment of the Dividends and to reopen on the 11th August. The official notice from the Central Company has not yet appeared, but we presume the books will close as usual on 31st July and the dividend paid on 20th August.

The receipts at the Treasury Office in this City to-day for the 5-20 years 6 ⅌ cent. Loan amount to $612,600, of which $410,300 was paid in on account of the Loan Agent. The deposits with the Treasury on 5 ⅌ cent. interest amount to $391,500.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Hanover	94
Merchants'	108	Metropolitan	110
Union	110	East River	96
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	106
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	97½
Butch. & Drovers'	121	Commonwealth	99
National	105	Importers' & Traders'	100
State of New-York	102	Park	127
Commerce	103	N. Y. Exchange	115
Amer. Exchange	102½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Chi. & N. W. ists, 2d ser.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	102	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	102	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Erie R. seconds, '79	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	109½	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	109
Erie fourths, '80	103	Gal. & Chic. firsts	106
Erie fifths, '88	103	Chi. & R. Island ists	106
Buff., N. Y. & E. ists, '77	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	108
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. ists	104
Mich. C. New 1st m.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Chic., Bur. & Q. 8 p. c.	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	[illegible]
Illinois Central 7s	114	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. firsts	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	[illegible]
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	91	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	83	Mar. & Mo. L. G.	[illegible]

We understand that the Coal Companies—Cumberland and American—operating from the Cumberland Coal region, have resumed the business of transportation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N.Y'k, July 11	$175,022,706	160,976,771	38,506,386	5,922,000
Boston, July 13	73,486,678	30,277,802	7,774,901	7,0[illegible]
Phil., July 13	34,866,842	28,701,513	4,369,000	2,4[illegible]
Total	$283,375,285	219,955,086	50,701,386	15,[illegible]
Last week	283,780,888	218,810,702	50,419,178	15,[illegible]
Last year	246,750,868	178,406,483	45,656,364	21,[illegible]

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

The Columbian Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. free from tax, payable on demand.

The traffic on the Norwich and Worcester Road was

In June, 1863	$34,4[illegible]
June, 1862	30,412
Increase	$4,004

MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of stocks to-morrow (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Esq., Auditor of the State of Illinois.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,597,800, including for Customs $225,000; payments, $1,021,514 86; balance, $23,326,169 83.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending July 16, were $665,348 against $1,077,039 same week last year, and $247,100 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	478	$168,896	194	$73,307	110	[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n.	303	80,160	65	27,840	87	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk.	186	181,102	73	86,927	37	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax.	127	24,802	55	16,736	186	[illegible]
Miscellan's.	97	22,610	29	6,911	15	[illegible]
Total	1,300	$453,788	454	$211,806	393	$1[illegible]
		211,560				452,[illegible]

Total entered ....$665,348 Total marketed ....$[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Reading Railroad, 55¼; Morris Canal, 70; Long Island Railroad, 38; Pennsylvania Railroad, 64¾. Gold, 125¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernian	July 18	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

George Wash'gton	July 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 23	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown, by the *Edinburgh*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 3:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1:45 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD BARNES is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A circular from the War Department, dated yesterday, announces that the draft is to be immediately proceeded with and enforced, and directs the Provost-Marshals to take measures at once for carrying out the same. An adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where proceedings have been interrupted.

VALLANDIGHAM is at Niagara Falls.

A letter in the Boston *Herald*, from the vicinity of Charleston, dated the 12th, states that the grand final assault on the Charleston defences was to be made on Tuesday the 14th. Dispatches from Philadelphia state that information has reached the Government through Gen. ROSECRANS that the assault was made on that day, and that it was successful. The Chattanooga *Rebel* is given as the authority.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that a battle was fought on the 9th at a point beyond the Big Black, resulting disastrously to the rebels. Eighteen hundred prisoners had been brought into Vicksburgh from the battle-field. Gen. SHERMAN is in command of a large force outside of Big Black. Few casualties are reported among our troops during the late fights beyond the Black River. A rumor prevailed that Gen. OSTERHAUS was killed in battle on the 8th, but it was altogether discredited in the best informed circles. From Southern sources it is stated that our forces have occupied Meridian, on the Jackson and Mobile Railroad.

We have, this morning, an extremely interesting collection of Southern news, from files of Richmond and other Southern papers which have reached us. The tone of the papers is rather despondent, though an effort is made to put on a bold face in regard to the recent rebel reverses. The *Enquirer*, however, is constrained to say that the fall of Vicksburgh, the retreat of BRAGG, the repulse of LEE, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters—the most serious since the beginning of the war. The *Enquirer* publishes the letter of instructions from JEFF. DAVIS to ALEX. H. STEPHENS, on the occasion of his late attempted mission to Washington. It turns out that the mission had no political importance, but was simply what JEFF. DAVIS styles "one of humanity." Mr. STEPHENS, in an accompanying letter, details his experience in attempting to get through our lines. The capitulation of Vicksburgh is announced to the rebel War Department in a dispatch from JOE JOHNSTON, dated at Jackson, the 7th. There are also dispatches from Jackson, as late as the 12th, giving some indications of the progress of Gen. SHERMAN in his campaign against JOHNSTON. At that date he had invested Jackson, and was vigorously shelling the place. We shall probably soon hear of the destruction of the rebel force there.

It is thought at Fortress Monroe that Gen. FOSTER will take command there in place of Gen. DIX, who comes to the Department of the East.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that there are now no rebel troops on the Blackwater, they all having been withdrawn for the defence of Richmond.

Fort Powhatan, which was taken possession of by our gunboats on the 13th, is on the south side of James River, and about 80 miles from its mouth.

We have a report from Portland of heavy firing heard, between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, about fifteen miles southeast of the harbor, apparently broadsides from the vessels.

Parties from Helena, arrived at Cairo, state that Gen. BLUNT has captured Little Rock, with a large number of prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

Since the fight between the military and the mob in Second-avenue, on Thursday night, there has been no fresh disturbance of the peace by the rioters deserving of notice, and there is little doubt that the usual quiet and order of the City are again permanently restored. The precautions of the authorities have not, however, been abated, and should there be a renewal of the outbreak, the preparations are such as to secure its prompt suppression and to vindicate the majesty of the law.

The rowdies of Portsmouth, N. H., attempted to get up a riot in that city on Thursday night, but they were speedily and thoroughly squelched by the Mayor with a posse of police and citizens. There has been no further trouble in Boston or Troy, and elsewhere the draft is proceeding without difficulty.

The ship *Southern Cross*, which was burned by the pirate *Florida*, was owned by Messrs. BAKER & MORRILL, of this City, and was valued at $60,000. The ship and freight money were insured by a war risk to the amount of $55,000, at offices in this City. The cargo, which was probably owned by foreign parties, was worth about $35,000.

The business on the Stock Exchange has resumed its recent activity, and the market is a rising one on nearly all the speculative shares, and firm for Government Stocks. The price of Gold Coin fell yesterday to 125¾ per cent.; Exchange 138½@139 per cent. Money easy.

Heavier sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were reported yesterday at irregular prices, as also of Pork, Lard and Tallow, which we quoted firmer. Hay was in fair demand. Whisky was selling rather more freely, and was advancing. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Most other articles were inactive. The Freight engagements were to a fair extent, chiefly for Liverpool.

THE DRAFT HERE AND ELSEWHERE.—We continue to receive announcements, by telegraph, from cities in all parts of the country—from Boston, Lowell, Springfield, New-Haven, Philadelphia, and scores of others of less note—to the effect that the draft is proceeding, and in some cases has concluded, and that perfect peace and quiet prevail. How is this? Are there no poor men except in New-York? Has every drafted man "$300" exemption money, except in this poverty-stricken City? Is the Conscription equal and fair in all other cities, and only a hardship and a tyranny here? We wait for an explanation of the singular facts here presented.

The Laws and the Mob.

There is nothing which needs to be impressed more strongly on people's minds just now, than the fact—for fact it is—that the question which we have to decide in the next few days is not simply whether the United States army shall be recruited by draft, but in whose hands the resources of the country, its means of offence and defence are to be lodged in time of war, or of other public danger or difficulty. We must not forget that this rebellion is the first great peril of a young and inexperienced nation, and that every one of our acts and declarations at this crisis will be a precedent for the guidance and direction of future generations. Great and desperate as is the struggle in which we are now engaged, greater and more desperate struggles are doubtless still in store for us, and it is more than likely that even should the Government ride out the present storm in safety, its salvation at some later period will depend on the nature of the example which we are about to set.

The great consideration now is, therefore, not whether a draft shall be made, but who shall decide whether it ought to be made or not. Shall the validity or invalidity of acts of Congress be left to the Courts, or to "the public sentiment," as expressed by crowds in the streets of the localities which are affected by it? Is the Executive to wait for the sanction of newspapers and stump orators before executing the statutes, or to be guided by its own sense of right? Are we, when we go to war, to allow crowds of the most ignorant portion of the community, drawn from the slums of our great cities, to decide for us, bludgeon in hand, both upon its policy and upon the best means of carrying it on?

When Gov. SEYMOUR addressed the mob the other day from the steps of the City Hall, and informed it, red-handed as it was from the commission of almost every crime in the decalogue, that he had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington to request the Government to suspend the draft, he was not simply seeking to appease a tumult. He was proclaiming, with all the authority attaching to his character and official position, that mob law ought under certain circumstances to override that of Congress; that the Executive, if it meet with resistance of any kind on the part of numbers, ought to recoil before it; and that in short, the opposition of a few thousand day-laborers, thieves, and prostitutes, expressed by means of murder, pillage and arson, ought to cause the President to modify his manner of executing the laws.

There is no use in maundering about "bloodshed and confusion." This is what any retreat on the part of the Government on this question of the draft in New-York will mean, and nothing less. This is what the bands of ruffians, who have during the last three days brought shame not only on the American name, but on humanity, will understand it to mean. They are as ferocious and cruel as wild beasts, but they are far more cunning. They know well that their victory, if victory they are to have, will not simply be an escape from soldiering, but the establishment of a principle. If they can defeat the Enrollment act by violence, and with the connivance of the State authorities, they can defeat any other act. If they can refuse to furnish men in this way, they can refuse to furnish money, or to obey legal process, and may, in fact, at any moment that the traitors who instigate them choose to fix for the ruin of their country, paralyze the National arm in the presence of the enemy, by placing life and property in danger in the great towns. To place every peaceable, decent, honest citizen in mortal fear for the safety of his person, property and family, is now clearly their game; and in playing it they are literally serving the cause of the enemy more effectually than if they furnished cavalry to him to desolate the country.

If we submit to the construction which Gov. SEYMOUR and his associates evidently wish to place on the atrocities of the last few days, it is not Democracy we shall have established, but something baser, viler, and more dangerous and more despicable, than any form of Government ever found outside a pirate's cave. If we permit this principle to be incorporated into our constitutional jurisprudence, and allow the honors of a revolution to be bestowed on the acts of the band who have been burning down orphan asylums as a political demonstration, we shall have asked, as fairly as men can ask, for our exclusion from the family of Christian nations. No civilized Government could in decency maintain relations of amity with a community of cowards, bullied by cutthroats, and governed in their greatest straits by hordes of thieves. The nearest approach to sympathy with us which any people that respected itself could possibly manifest would be *pity*, and we should have commenced our downward progress on a path which would conduct us rapidly from one "base compliance" to another, until, after having seen civilization and even property imperiled, despotism would come to us as such a relief that we should all look back with astonishment to the time when we set any value on liberty.

MAYOR OPDYKE.—We owe it to the Mayor of this City to say that his conduct, during the riot which has convulsed and disgraced this City, has been all that could have been asked or expected at his hands. He has met the emergency with firmness and with prudence, and to his counsels, in cases where he has had no power, is largely due, we have good reason for believing, much of the vigor with which the riot has been resisted by the public authorities. It must be remembered that the Mayor has no actual force at his control. With the Police he has nothing to do; the Governor, on his arrival, took command of the militia, and the National Government appointed a commander for the National forces. This leaves to the Mayor very little but moral power with which to confront the mob; and in the exercise of this, as of whatever other authority he has had, Mayor OPDYKE has certainly deserved well of the public.

Aid for the Injured.

The suggestion was casually made in conversation yesterday in a party of three gentlemen, that something ought to be done for the families of those members of the Police, Fire and Military Departments who have been killed or injured in the defence of law and order and in the protection of life and property during the recent riots. A paper was at once put in circulation, and in less than two hours nearly *twenty thousand dollars* was subscribed. The utmost alacrity was shown by every one to contribute to so excellent an object—and we run no risk in saying that before night at least $50,000 will have been contributed for this purpose. The men who have had property exposed to the depredations of the lawless mob, are quick to recognize and prompt to meet the obligations they owe to those who have so nobly interposed for its protection.

No words can state too strongly the debt of gratitude which this City owes to the handful of men who have breasted the fury of this ferocious mob. During Monday the Police bore the whole brunt of the storm; and it is to the unflinching courage and admirable tenacity with which they resisted, step by step, the onset of the mob, that we owe the check that was finally put upon its depredations. Less than a thousand policemen, scattered over this large City, without any warning of the coming tempest, were suddenly required to face and withstand a raging mob of tens of thousands of reckless and infuriated madmen. But for their vigorous and heroic efforts on that day, the destruction of life and property in the City would have been tenfold what it was. The firemen behaved with equal courage and devotion, doing everything in their power to extinguish the flames which the rioters had kindled, and promptly responding to every summons of the fire alarm. And the volunteer patrolmen, the organized and extemporized military companies, and all those among our citizens who have volunteered their services in quelling the riot, have earned the thanks of the great body of our citizens by their courageous and admirable conduct throughout the whole affair.

Very many of these several classes of persons have lost their lives, and many more have been seriously injured, in their devotion to the public service. They have families dependent on them, and rely, many of them, wholly on their own efforts for their own support. It is eminently proper that they should receive prompt and liberal aid from those in whose behalf they have sacrificed so much. We are glad to know that their claims will be promptly recognized and liberally met.

Justice to the Victims.

There are not spires enough in this City to avert the wrath of Heaven, if something is not speedily done to lighten the awful misery which this mob has brought upon our colored population. It is not sufficient to lift from them the nightmare of terror. They have physical wants that must be provided for, or they will perish. Hundreds of women and children have been forever deprived by murderous hands of those whose daily labor was their sole dependence. Hundreds of them have been plundered of their clothing and of every article of their personal property. Thousands of them have been kept by violence from their work, and thus left with their families exposed to starvation. They are all, in the present condition of things, absolutely helpless. They can make no appeal. They can do nothing but hide and crouch, terror-stricken and famishing. The movement for their relief cannot come from them. They can at best only be passive. Just men must think and act for them, and do it promptly, too, or themselves become partners in the dreadful guilt.

First of all, the City Government has a duty. It is bound to see that every dollar's worth of the property of these poor people which has been destroyed is made good to them. The City, of course, is legally liable, as for the losses of the white people. But these latter with their superior intelligence know how to obtain their indemnity, and there is no danger that they will not promptly enough assert their rights. But these poor people are in most cases too ignorant to know how to proceed, and, what is still worse, they have been too much accustomed to every form of wrong to have any hope or courage in trying to get redress. It should be made the special business of a Committee, in the Common Council, to ascertain these damages, and see that compensation is speedily made. Inaction would be superlatively cruel, and delay would be only little less so. It matters little whether you relieve an absolutely destitute man next month or never.

But there should be private action, too. The Christianity of the City should make haste to purge itself of all connection with the infernal doings of the week. In its churches, to-morrow, it should contribute liberally to the relief of the wronged, thousands of whom profess to be, and truly are, disciples of the same Master. It should be the pleasure of all true men to join in the same charity. And still further, every such man will take care to do his part toward restoring these poor people to employment, and to sustain them in its peaceful prosecution. These colored people have a right to live—an infinitely better right, so long as they behave themselves, than the miscreants who persecute them.

The shallow pretext that these colored people injuriously compete with white labor, is beneath contempt. At no time for years has manual labor been in greater demand, in this City and county, than now, owing to the great drain of ablebodied men into the war. The labor of all is needed, and no white man is prejudiced by the work of the black man. But supposing it were otherwise—that there were an actual competition, we should like to know how that is to impair the black man's right or his duty to earn a livelihood. Who has a better right to find work in the country than he who was born in the country? Who has a fairer claim to keep clear of the almshouse than he who from childhood has considered the almshouse a disgrace? But, as we have said, there is no competition in the case. On all sides labor finds more than it can do. The Irishman might as well quarrel with the black man for taking up too much of the atmosphere as for encroaching upon the labor-market. Every willing hand, white or black, is now, more than ever, in demand; and more than ever, too, a public benefit.

We have never sought to excite hostility against any race. In other days we did what we could to shield the Irish when they were fleeing before frantic mobs—mobs, we may add, that were instigated by one at least of the very Presses which have instigated the population which were then the victims, to make the present attack upon a race which never did them injury. When justice is concerned, we make no account of race: unless it be to recognize that the weaker the race the higher the claim to just treatment. We affirm that it is impossible for any man of Christian principle, or even the moral principle of the Pagan standard, to dispute that our colored population have been dreadfully wronged in these riots. If that be true, there is no escape from the public and private obligation to repair the wrong so far as it is possible. If New-York fails to do this, it will forever stand as the foulest blot in her history.

The Soldiers and the Rioters.

It must be the most painful and humiliating event of all the war to our brave soldiers, that, after voluntarily taking upon themselves the defence of the nation against its foes, and spending months and years in the midst of the hardships and perils of warfare, they are called home at last to maintain, against ingrates and cowards here, the very laws that they went forth to defend. It is no longer the fire in front that galls. Thanks to the self-denying services and successful courage of those tried and true heroes, the rebel armies are repulsed from every front.

But just at this opportune and highly favored moment, when only one more blow is needed to crush the foe and save the Republic—when our long-serving and faithful armies, worn out in marching and fighting, need help to give that finishing blow—a craven crowd that has remained out of harm's way during all the fight, rises in insurrection, and would throw away all the advantages and fruits of victory that two and a half years of hard fighting have won!

It seems to be enough to crush the spirit of our soldiers to find so much selfishness and ingratitude among the men at home that have never shouldered a gun or marched a mile in the nation's defence. It would crush their spirit, did they not believe that, with all the meanness manifested, there is yet an overwhelming majority of truly patriotic sentiment in the country that will see justice done them, and enough of the lusty laggards that have lain so long at home, enjoying the luxuries of peace, compelled to do a part of the hard and dangerous work that they have been performing. They have reason to feel indignant that *all* the burdens of the war should be sought to be thrust upon them—as if they had no families to leave, no business to abandon, no losses to sustain, no limbs and lives to lose, when they enlisted and went to camp and to the field as soldiers of the United States.

There are many shallow and misguided persons who assume that the majority of the soldiers who are now in the National service belong to the very classes in the North that are making violent opposition to the Conscription. And on this assumption, these reasoners reach the conclusion that the soldiers in the field will remain in sympathy with the masses from whose midst they are claimed to have gone forth.

But, in the first place, it is entirely untrue that our noble volunteer army, composed of the farmers, mechanics, professional men, and intelligent workingmen of the North, is in any way analogous in its composition to the atrocious mob which has been holding a carnival of deviltry in our streets. Further, so far as the assumed fact is relied on to make insurrection safe, it will prove a terrible and fatal delusion. Whatever may have been the former associations and opinions of the soldiers so long in the field, these at least may be affirmed as beyond all question their present and predominant sentiments: 1. That they have fought long and well for the country, and have suffered their full share of the privations and horrors of war. 2. That it is the duty of those citizens who have remained at home since the war began, to contribute now their part to the common defence by shouldering muskets and going into the ranks.

The soldiers are right and just in these conclusions. It is natural that they should have them. Their education in hardships has disinclined them to be imposed on. And *they will not be imposed on by unpatriotic men who have staid at home two years, while themselves have marched, camped, suffered and fought two years.*

It need surprise no one, therefore, least of all the mobocrats of this City, to learn that soldiers in the field receive the news of opposition to the Conscription law with surprise and indignation, and that they march promptly if not joyfully, when ordered back to enforce the laws that shall compel other men to serve, as they have served, in the army.

Let the opponents of the Conscription, whether they be but mild denouncers of it, or rioters and murdering resisters of it, answer to the veteran regiments now returning from the war, why any of the wrathful mob of New-York should not be compelled to do the same military service that the scarred and maimed men, their late neighbors now returning from the field, have performed?

Archbishop Hughes and the Rioters.

We were surprised to learn yesterday that the call purporting to be issued by Archbishop HUGHES "to the men of New-York, who are now called in many of the papers rioters," was a genuine document. It did not seem to us possible that any person holding a position of so much dignity and responsibility could say a word which could be construed to imply that *he* did not regard as "rioters" men who had burned down public buildings, plundered private dwellings, set fire to orphan asylums, assailed with bludgeons and stones the legal defenders of the public peace, hung innocent and defenceless men, murdered, with every conceivable brutality, the officers of justice, and done everything which men could do to overthrow the law and plunge society into the very depths of anarchy and crime. If the mob had burned the Catholic Orphan Asylum next door to the Bishop's Cathedral, somebody beside "the papers" would probably have called them "rioters;"—that Archbishop HUGHES could regard the term as less applicable to the men who burned the Colored Orphan Asylum, seemed to us incredible. Nor did we dream for a moment that in a City convulsed with a bloody and raging riot, Archbishop HUGHES could presume to call a meeting of the rioters, and, of his own authority, say to them, "you *shall not* be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military *presence*." Such an assurance implies the assumption of a power superior to that of the law: and whatever the Archbishop might feel, we did not think he would be unwise enough openly to proclaim the possession of such a personal or official supremacy.

For these reasons, when we first saw the call we pronounced it spurious. We regret to say, for the Archbishop's sake, that in this we were mistaken. The call was genuine. The meeting of "the men called rioters" was summoned and was held; and in another column will be found a report of the speech made by the Archbishop on that occasion. Its aim, as will be seen, was to dissuade the rioters from any further riotous proceedings, by showing them that in this country there is a peaceful and effective remedy for all political evils, and that it is the interest as well as the duty of every citizen to resort to that alone. Without being an able speech in any respect, it was reasonably well suited to the object it was designed to accomplish, and we trust that in this it may be successful.

HOME GUARDS.—We are glad that the citizens are so generally organizing into Home Guards and other associations for the defence of the City. It is shameful to us that it should be necessary to send here the war-worn regiments of the Army of the Potomac to keep the peace in our streets. There are enough law-abiding citizens here to crush out all the felons and rioters in the City, though they were ten times more numerous than they are. We ought to do it. It is an excellent opportunity for our citizens of all classes to exercise themselves in military drill and perfect themselves in military manœuvres. If regiments are to be sent from MEADE's army to put down the wretched demonstrations in all the cities of the North where they have taken place, it will weaken our army so that we need not look for an effective pursuit of LEE, nor for the crushing out of the great rebellion until a considerable time after the conscription is enforced. Let us attend to our own defence, while our gallant army in the field attends to the enemy.

BALTIMORE AND NEW-YORK.—There was a statement in one of the papers that reinforcements for the New-York mob were arriving from the Plug-Uglies and other clubs in Baltimore. Those who know the political sentiment of this, and the other associations that comprise what are called the fighting men of Baltimore, saw at once the absurdity of the statement. Reinforcements for the upholders of law and order in the City, however, could easily have been had from Baltimore. A letter from there states that two regiments of Union League men, armed and drilled, would have been instantly sent here on any day of this week to assist in putting down the mob. It is but two years since regiments from this City marched to Baltimore to put down a desperate secession mob in that city, but so great has been the growth of loyalty there that the city is now in turn prepared to help New-York. In Baltimore they have now an excellent regiment of colored soldiers, beside thirty-five hundred drilled negro laborers on the ramparts. Contrast this with the treatment of unoffending blacks in this City. In loyalty, Baltimore is now the model for us.

STEPHENS' SECRET.—Perhaps JEFF. DAVIS' instructions to Vice-President STEPHENS on the occasion of his late attempted mission to Washington, reveal the real object of that mission, and perhaps not. Ostensibly, the object was, in DAVIS's own words, "to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests." We do not see that there was any necessity of sending the Vice-President of the Confederacy to Washington in a Confederate steamer for this purpose. STEPHENS could have seen the officer in James River who is authorized by our Government to enter into negotiations with the rebel authorities on the subject. "The savage character impressed on the war by our enemies" is rather a remarkable expression, considering the treatment and terms given to the garrison at Vicksburgh by Gen. GRANT, on the day succeeding that on which DAVIS' letter is dated; and considering, also, our treatment of the ten thousand rebel wounded who were deserted by the rebel surgeons, and left on the field at Gettysburgh. There never was such humanity shown to a foe in any war as we have shown toward the rebels in this war, and on every occasion. But the likelihood is that STEPHENS, in his visit to Washington, had other ends to serve than those which appear in the letter of instructions.

THE REBEL ARMY.—Gen. MEADE sends to Washington thirty-one of the regimental battle-flags captured at the late battle of Gettysburgh. Thirteen of these were taken from Virginia infantry regiments, four from North Carolina regiments, two from Georgia regiments, one from an Alabama, one from a Mississippi and one from a Florida regiment, and nine were from regiments whose States were not known. These facts, and many others that have appeared from time to time, go to show that the bulk of LEE's army is made up of Virginians and North Carolinians. The greater part of the rebel army of the Southwest, comprising the regiments raised in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, and the States west of the Mississippi River, has been captured as prisoners of war by Gens. GRANT and BANKS. The army of Gen. BRAGG is composed mainly of regiments from Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky, with others from the Gulf States; but a large part of the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians deserted lately when he fell back into Georgia. All the rebel armies are in a very bad way at present.

☞ The Troy *Daily Times*, the material of which was destroyed by the mob on Wednesday, resumed its publication yesterday. It is an energetic, vigorous and successful newspaper, and will be aided rather than injured by this attempt to silence it by brute force.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Lee's Army Moving Toward Culpepper.

Reinforcements Expected from Richmond.

Nearly the Whole of Bragg's Army Reported There.

Nearly 90,000 Rebel Prisoners in Our Hands.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The main body of the rebel army is reported to be at Winchester, and moving rapidly down the valley toward Culpepper, where it will be joined by reinforcements from Richmond. The most of BRAGG's army is said to have arrived there, and also some troops from Mobile and Eastern Tennessee. The rebels are believed to be strengthening their works around Richmond, mounting them with guns brought from the sea-coast fortifications.

REBELS IN OUR HANDS.

The number of rebel officers, ranking from Lieutenant-Generals down to Ensigns, now in our hands, is estimated by the authorities here at over five thousand. Retaliation will be a dangerous game to play at.

Following is a a nearly correct statement of the number of rebel prisoners known to be in our hands. It is below rather than above the actual mark:

On hand at Memphis	4,000
At Fort Delaware	5,000
Captured by Gen. Grant	31,300
Captured by Gen. Sherman	2,000
Captured by Gen. Banks	13,000
Captured by Gen. Prentiss	2,000
Captured by Gen. Rosecrans	5,000
Captured by Gen. Meade	24,000
Total	86,300

THE DRAFT.

The statement made by the New-York *Post*, that the draft was to be suspended for technical reasons in relation to the difficulty of ascertaining the true credit to be given for thirty-day militia, is incorrect. No such question has arisen, or been presented to the Provost-Marshal-General.

GEN. COUCH.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH arrived here to-day, and had a lengthy interview with the Secretary of War.

GEN. KEYES.

Gen. KEYES is relieved of his command at Fortress Monroe, and placed on the Army Retired Board, in place of Col. SACKETT, relieved.

REVENUE DECISION.

Upon a question submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as to whether moneys belonging to a State and deposited by State authority in any bank are liable to tax in the same manner as deposits by private persons, it has been decided that the law makes no difference as to persons by whom deposits are made. The consideration which induced the tax was the privilege enjoyed by the banks to use moneys deposited with them, and to make profit by them in their business. Hence it becomes a matter of no consequence by whom or what authority the deposits are made.

BOUNTY DECISIONS.

Secretary STANTON has decided that a non-commissioned officer who has been discharged for promotion before his time expires, is entitled to a bounty of $100. This decision was made in response to a letter from J. C. WETMORE, the Ohio State Agent.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Agent for the upper Arkansas District, in the official communication dated Colorado, 30th ult., speaks of visiting the Caddoes and other Indians thirty miles south of Fort Larned. They were destitute of both clothing and provisions, having been robbed of everything by the rebels before leaving Texas. But for the abundance of the buffalo they would have starved. The Agent ministered to their necessities. They say they will always remain loyal and would celebrate the 4th of July as has been their custom. Other Indians from Texas will soon join them. Those remaining in Texas are in a deplorable condition, having been plundered of all their stock to feed the rebel troops, a large body of whom were on the Red River moving Northwest. Gov. DOTY has made important treaties with the Indians in Utah, thus additionally securing safety to emigrants.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 227.—By direction of the President, the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina are united into one, and Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER is assigned to the command.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Vallandigham's Arrival at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 17.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, this morning.

IMPORTANT---IF TRUE.

Reported Capture of Charleston on July 14.

Beauregard Said to Have Evacuated and Burned the City.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 17.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following posted on their bulletin board:

"Information from Washington, received here, leads to the belief that Charleston was captured on the 14th instant."

Another report on the streets is as follows:

"Gen. BEAUREGARD has evacuated and burnt Charleston."

This last statement is said to have come *via* Chattanooga.

A rebel picket is reported to have told the story.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 17.

It is understood, on good authority, that the Government has received a dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, stating that the Chattanooga *Rebel* announces the capture of Charleston on the 14th instant.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The Preparations for the Grand Final Assault.

BOSTON, Friday, July 17.

A letter to the Boston *Herald*, dated off Charleston, July 12, says the grand and final attack was assigned for Tuesday, the 14th.

The letter says: Everything is working well here. Morris Island is ours. Charleston and the forts are completely besieged. Five iron-clads and fifteen gunboats are off Sumter. Ten gunboats, one 40-gun frigate, and the *New Ironsides* will come over the bar to-night at high water. Three more iron-clads will arrive this afternoon. Six hundred fresh men to assist in the iron-clads and gunboats have arrived. Batteries, with heavy 200-pounder rifled guns, erected on Morris Island by our troops, will take part in the bombardment of Sumter.

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

Interesting Particulars of the Surrender.

Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., 10, *via* CAIRO, July 15, 1863.

The gunboat *Arizona* has just arrived from Port Hudson with dispatches to Gen. GRANT, announcing the capitulation of that place on the 8th inst.

After the unsuccessful assaults upon the enemy's works—of which you have already been informed—Gen. BANKS labored to reduce the place by continuous bombardment and by closing all the avenues by which the enemy could procure a supply of provisions.

On the evening of the 7th Gen. GARDNER sent out a flag of truce; he had heard of the capitulation of Vicksburgh, and desired Gen. BANKS to give him such information as he might have concerning the truth or falsity of the rumor. Gen. BANKS sent him a copy of Gen. GRANT's dispatch, giving the full particulars of the capitulation of Vicksburgh. Gen. GARDNER then expressed his willingness to surrender upon the same terms. Gen. BANKS declined, and announced that he would accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender.

Gen. GARDNER had before expressed his determination to hold out to the last extremity, and seemed sanguine both of the ultimate success of the Confederate arms in holding the Mississippi, and in his own ability to defend his works until he should be relieved by an attack on Gen. BANKS' rear.

The intelligence of Gen. GRANT's splendid triumph at Vicksburgh, however, and the advance of a strong column into the interior of Mississippi, cutting off his expected relief, speedily dispelled Gen. GARDNER's hopes. Disheartened and discouraged by the news he had received, Gen. GARDNER surrendered his force unconditionally on the morning of July 8.

The garrison consisted of 5,000 effective men, in excellent condition. There were sixty pieces of artillery in the various batteries along the river and in the rear, many of them of very large calibre. The magazine contained an abundant supply of powder, but a small quantity of shot and shell. This deficiency accounts for the rebel firing having been so slack during the last two or three days' siege. Gen. GARDNER was evidently husbanding his resources to repel an anticipated assault, and had an abundant supply to work all guns for several days continuously, without entirely exhausting his supplies.

There was no beef in possession of the rebels at the time of the surrender. The flesh of mules had been dealt out for some time—short rations—to supply the want of beef. There were quite a number of mules inside the rebel works and an abundance of corn, sufficient to have lasted the garrison for a week longer, if they had had the heart to fight.

Gen. GARDNER is reported to have said after the surrender, that he expected Gen. GRANT with his army would come down from Vicksburgh and assume the conduct of the siege, and in that event his works would be assaulted and overpowered by superior numbers, and many of his men would be bayoneted in the trenches before a surrender could be made.

Gen. HERRON's fine command, which, you will remember, is the Army of the Frontier, operating on the southwest Missouri line, and lately attached to Gen. GRANT's army, started this morning for Port Hudson, but on meeting the *Arizona* the fleet of transports returned to this place, and are now on their way up the Yazoo River. They will proceed as high as Yazoo City, and perhaps higher. Gen. HERRON's force is large enough to operate with advantage if an enemy can be found in that quarter.

There is nothing from SHERMAN since my dispatch of yesterday.

MORGAN'S RAID.

He is Making for the River at Pomeroy or Gallipolis.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 17.

MORGAN's rebel forces passed through Piketon yesterday afternoon, going in the direction of Jackson. He is evidently making for the river *via* Pomeroy or Gallipolis.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD OFF PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 17.

The captain of the steamer from New-York reports hearing about 10 o'clock twelve heavy guns south-southwest of Cape Elizabeth, apparently 15 or 20 miles off, he being within seven or eight miles of the vessels in a thick fog.

ANOTHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 17.

A fisherman reports, coming up from Harpswell this morning, heard from 10 to 11 o'clock about 15 miles southeast from Portland heavy firing, apparently from two vessels firing broadsides. One vessel appeared to have heavier guns than the other.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Kilpatrick and Col. Sidney Cooper, U. S. Army; Hons. H. R. Low, Albany, and J. R. McBride, Oregon; Allen Lee Bours and family, California; Geo. Newcomb, Egypt, and E. G. Pratt, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Canby, appointed to the command of troops in this City, *vice* Gen. Brown; Col. Frank E. Howe, U. S. Army; Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, Albany; Lieut. H. M. Blue, U. S. Navy, and A. H. Jocelyn and wife, Staten Island, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Willard, Troy; Lieut. Horton, U. S. A.; E. O. Chew, U. S. N.; D. F. Seymour, Hartford, and J. B. Cowperthwait, Phila'phia, are at the Astor House.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm. This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingué* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway, East side, 3 doors below Broome-st. ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 180 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Have You a Cough?—Use DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once; it may save you from consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

In the Year 1845, Mr. Mathews First Prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out, one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, No. 12 Cedar-st., New-York.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the only perfect sure Truss made. It is light, clean and easy, and cures Hernia radically. It combines a new principle, acting on a lever, and producing no pressure on the back or cord. Female supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

PECK—BUTLER.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 14, by Rev. Dr. Clarke, JAMES W. PECK, of New-York, to HARRIET P., daughter of Mr. Theodore Butler, of the former place.

SIMPSON—JENKINS.—On Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. J. A. Spencer, D. D., GEORGE N. SIMPSON to SARAH H., daughter of Benjamin Jenkins, both of Hudson, N. Y.

WILSON—MINOR.—On Thursday, July 16, at the residence of John B. Cornell, Esq., No. 5 Charlton-st., by Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., DAVID C. WILSON to Miss MARY H. MINOR. No cards.

DIED.

ELMENDORF.—In Kingston, on Sunday, May 24, after a short but severe illness, NICHOLAS ELMENDORF.

FISH.—On Thursday, July 16, SIDNEY FISH, aged 76 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joshua M. Varian, No. 60 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, July 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J.

FERRISS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 15, FANNY FERRISS, eldest daughter of Walter M. and Sarah E. Ferriss, aged 4 years, 1 month and 5 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 541 Pearl-st., without further invitation.

HEYMER.—At Peekskill, on Monday, July 13, HENRY KNIGHT, only child of Samuel W. and Lizzie Heymer, aged 19 months.

Funeral services at the house of her father, on Saturday, July 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HOYT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, July 16, ELIZA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Charles Hoyt.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, at Norwalk, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her friends, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at South Norwalk to convey friends by the 12½ train from 27th-st., New-York; returning, leave South Norwalk in 5:46 train.

LAMSON.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 17, HARRIET NEWELL, only child of John S. and Mary Lamson, aged 4 months.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of John E. and Louisa W. Moore, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Divine Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Douglass-st., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

SEE.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Sergeant ISAAC S. SEE, Co. B, 2d New-York State Militia, son of Henry and Nancy S. See, of Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, on Sunday, July 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SUTCLIFFE.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 16, GRACE H. SUTCLIFFE, only daughter of John and Eliza A. Sutcliffe, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the house of her parents, South Bergen, near Bergen-square, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

STEVENSON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 16, PHILIP EDWARD, son of Dr. R. W. and Ellen L. Stevenson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Monday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Friends and relatives are requested to attend, without further invitation.

WINSER.—Killed in the battle of Gettysburgh, on Friday, July 3, First Lieut. RAYNHOLD G. WINSER, of the 41st New-York (De Kalb) Regiment, a native of Minden, Prussia, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Chas. Winser, No. 164 Bergen-st., between Bond and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, this day, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—At Alder Creek, Oneida County, N. Y., on Monday, July 13, very suddenly, SARAH ANN GRAHAM, wife of Platt Williams, M. D., formerly of Albany.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

what are the bad habits of children and youth, and their evil tendency, read

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 368.—July 17, 1863.

62, 71, 32, 31, 75, 30, 22, 40, 15, 51, 6, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 364.—July 17, 1863.

18, 20, 44, 40, 35, 30, 29, 42, 53, 14, 23, 45, 15, 49, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 699 Broadway, AND Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

"LES MISERABLES" IN SPANISH.

MR. CARLETON, (Publisher of the English Edition of "Les Miserables,") will publish this week, LES MISERABLES, by VICTOR HUGO, in the Spanish language, complete and unabridged, in two large octavo volumes, bound in cloth and paper covers.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York, No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS No. 139 William-st., New-York, Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

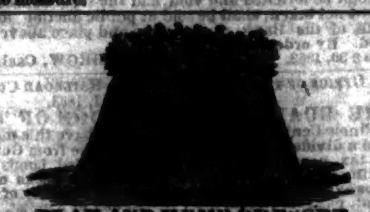
SAVE YOUR MONEY.

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money. WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS. It requires no preparation; does not smut or wash off; will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute. To military men or travelers they are invaluable. Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15. Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since June 22:

From a friend of the Soldiers, Hartford	$12 50
Mrs. C. A. Longstreet	20 00
C. C. Halsted, (additional)	10 00
Mr. Swan	2 75
Sunday School of Presbyterian Church of Pottsville, N. Y., by Isaac G. Ogden, (to buy lemons)	6 25
A German, by Thos. Savage, Consul-General, Havana	25 00
Three little School Girls	1 00
Citizens of California, by James Otis, Treasurer	10,000 00
From the Ladies of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook	1,300 00
"For the Wounded Soldiers"	25
Col. Joseph Howland, (late of 16th N. Y. V.)	1,061 37
Soldiers' Aid Society, Southport, Conn., by Mrs. H. T. Buckley, Secretary	75 00
Master Alfred Bridgeman	5 00
Burdett & Everit	300 00
"Hyde Parker"	5 00
Dr. Henry D. Noyes	10 00
Cash	2 00
Miss Mary E. Lane, Paris, by Thos. H. Faile	300 00
N. Hallgarten	50 00
S. A. Balker, Dixmont, Me.	5 00
Mrs. H. M. Bishop	100 00
Lewis Morris	10 00
Mrs. Scharbaum	5 00
Cash	100 00
W. E. Doubleday & Co.	100 00
Mrs. Wm. J. Pell, Jr.	50 00
Seyton & Wainwright	50 00
"From Lulu and Bessie"	1 00
Minnie E. G. Mumford	25 00
O. W. Bird, (additional)	10 00
D. S. Evans, (additional,) Madison, N. J.	5 00
Saml. N. Hoyt	100 00
Jessie Hoyt	5 00
John Wiggins	20 00
E. B. Jaques	25 00
S. W. & W. A. Terrey	100 00
Gerard C. Lester	50 00
From gentlemen in the 16th Ward, for the wounded in Gettysburgh	62 00
Cash	50 00
J. H. Johnston & Co.	50 00
Universalist Society, Portsmouth, N. H., by A. J. Patterson	48 00
Cash	5 00
New-York Stock Exchange	5,000 00
Cash	10 00
George Talbot Olyphant	50 00
Olyphant & Co., China	300 00
Robert J. Livingston, (additional)	250 00
Sturges, Bennet & Co.	250 00
Wm. Pitt Palmer and friends, (additional)	110 00
Dr. T. F. Cock, (additional)	10 00
Mrs. J. Butler Wright	20 00
W. H. Talcott, Jersey City, (additional)	10 00
Henry W. Smith, (additional)	10 00
E. S. Jaffray & Co., (additional)	1,000 00
Spaulding, Hunt & Co.	500 00
Citizens of Portland, Me., by Rev. H. Stebbins	1,000 00
Gideon Nye, Jr., Macao, China, by R. N. Swift, Accushnet, Mass.	150 00
A Citizen of New-York	2 00
Leonard W. Jerome	5,000 00
J. W. Hamersley	25 00
S. H. Lasell	10 00
Henry T. Morgan	200 00
Mrs. Henry T. Morgan	25 00
Joseph Allen & Co.	100 00
W. R. M.	50 00
N. Ludlum	50 00
Mrs. Chas. H. Townsend	50 00
Mrs. Robt. B. Parsons	60 00
F. P. Wheeler	10 00
Wm. Spencer, Cheshire, Conn.	100 00
Passengers on board steamer *Illinois*, after Divine Service Sunday evening, July 5, by B. V. Haughwout	40 50
A. O. Robinson, Thomaston, Me., from the ladies	100 00
J. P. Whittelsey, Wallingford, Conn.	100 00
Mrs. Abagail White	5 00
Chas. E. Hart	25 00
Goddard & Brother, (additional)	100 00
Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury, (additional)	100 00
C. G. Havens	100 00
R. S. Halstead	10 00
C. A.	10 00
T. B. Coddington	100 00
Daniel Cromwell	100 00
St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, by Rev. W. Huckle	142 00
G. W. W.	5 00
Mrs. Andrew Dunlap	25 00
Edward Delafield	50 00
A. P. Strout	100 00
Martin & Lawson, (additional)	100 00
James G. King	250 00
Congregation of South Parish, Portsmouth, N. H., by W. H. Rollins	600 00
Chas. P. Gerrish	5 00
Streeter, Paxon & Potter	100 00
Friends of soldiers, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	25 00
Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Yonkers	61 00
Dr. Charles D. Smith	10 00
Edward Cromwell	100 00
Alexander Martin, North Bloomfield, N. Y.	20 00
Weedsport Bank, by G. M. Humphrey, President	50 00
Proceeds of fair held by Miss Julia F. Leeds and Miss Ella Wheelwright	10 25
Young ladies of Dunkirk, N. Y., by Mrs. Augusta Berkeley, Secretary	100 00
W. O. B., Newport, R. I.	10 00
Abraham M. Cozzens	100 00
William Smart	2 00
Halstead & Stiles	100 00
John E. Parsons	100 00
Mrs. John E. Parsons	25 00
Thomas Hitchcock, (additional)	100 00
Miss Sarah M. Hitchcock, (additional)	100 00
Miss Adeline Hitchcock, (additional)	100 00
S. Dutton Steele, Pottsville, Pa.	25 00
Rev. Mr. Potter	55 00
Ladies of Philadelphia, by Dr. Wallis	70 00
Weston & Gray, (additional)	1,000 00
Gustav. H. Kissel	50 00
Morewood & Co.	100 00
Edward H. Wood	100 00
Mrs. Caroline E. L. Lane, by Benj. H. Hall, Troy	100 00
Hon. John A. Griswold, by Benj. H. Hall, Troy	100 00
Jonas S. Heartt, by Benj. H. Hall, Troy	25 00
Mrs. R. A. Brick	50 00
D. Huntington	20 00
Citizens of Hudson, by J. T. Simpson	197 50
Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	250 00
Cash	1 00
Ex-committee of citizens of Boonton, N. J., for Fourth of July celebration, by Wm. G. Lathrop	150 00
George Jenkins, by Wm. G. Lathrop, Boonton, N. J.	5 00
Edwin B. Willis, by Wm. G. Lathrop, Boonton, N. J.	2 00
Wm. G. Lathrop, Boonton, N. J.	100 00
Through Dr. Vermilye, from "Mary"	20 00
"A mite for the soldiers"	10 00
H. F. Beebe	5 00
George M. Miller	20 00
George De Forest Lord, (additional)	100 00
R. D. Hart	10 00
Cash, V.	20 00
James Lenox, (additional)	1,000 00
Walsh, Coulter & Co.	50 00
A Friend	4 00

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 8, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swain accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,

No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.

FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

THE EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY DR. HARTLEY, NO. 10 CLINTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and disease paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 10 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for the German States, *via* Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 32 8th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 8 Manhattan-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 15 Mangin-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 22 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 29, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,

No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 360 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

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SHIRTS FOR THE ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS GENERALLY. OUR AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT Is becoming deservedly popular As fast as it becomes known. MADE ONLY BY DEVLIN & CO., Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST. Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

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is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles. DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor, No. 498 BROADWAY, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

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A charming new domestic novel by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Lena Rivers," "Meadow Brook," etc. *** The works by this delightful writer are read and reread by thousands of families throughout the country. This new volume is the author's last and best. Large 12mo., cloth bound; price $1 25.

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35. CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

MILITARY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE COL. JAMES HUESTEN, OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. V., FORMERLY SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York, charged with making arrangements for the funeral ceremonies to be observed in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of the gallant Col. JAMES HUESTEN, Eighty-second regiment, N. Y. V., have decided upon the following:

The remains of the deceased soldier will be laid in state in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, 18th inst., until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 19th inst., in order that those of our citizens desirous of viewing the remains may have an opportunity of doing so.

The funeral procession, which will depart from in front of the City Hall precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be in the following order:

Military Escort.

HEARSE.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as

PALL-BEARERS:

Brig.-Gen. T. F. Meagher,	Daniel Moran,
Adjutant John McKeon,	Joseph Sagin,
Capt. John Kennedy,	Michael Goodwin,
Sheriff James Lynch,	Stephen P. Russel,
Andrew L. Byrne,	Ex-Sheriff John Kelly,
John Boyle,	Patrick O. Carey.

Immediate Relatives of the Deceased.

Officers of the Regular Army.

Officers of the First Division, N. Y. S. M.

Officers of the Volunteer Army.

Officers and Members of Enterprise Lodge No. 228, I. O. of O. F.

Officers and Members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 489, F. and A. M., without Regalia.

The Mayor and Common Council, in carriages, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Citizens, generally.

The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings will be displayed at half-mast during the day, and the owners and lessees of public and private buildings and the owners and masters of shipping in the harbor, are requested to display their flags half-mast from sunrise to sunset during the day.

The procession will form in front of the City Hall, will pass out the west gate of the Park and proceed up Broadway to 8th-st., through 8th-st. to the 3d-av. to 10th-st., to the ferry at the foot of said 10th-st.; thence to Calvary Cemetery, the place of interment.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JOHN McCONNELL,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN C. HAVILAND,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CITIZENS OF THE Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards have formed an association for mutual protection against rioters. Headquarters at the Hall, corner of 44th-st. and Broadway. All citizens are invited to call and enroll themselves. This is a regular organization under authority from the Governor, and has received arms and ammunition from the State. Hall open day and night.

W. A. HARDENBROOK, Capt. Comm'g pro. tem.

IRA MILLER, Secretary.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—MEMBERS OF the two-years' regiments mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can have the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 30.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to [illegible] & CO., No. 12 [illegible].

LAW REPORTS.

The Test Case on the Constitutionality of the Draft.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. J. B. McCauley vs. Robert Murray, United States Marshal.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus* brought to liberate Dr. McCauley, who was arrested by the United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, for refusing to give his name to an enrolling officer for the conscription.

The United States District Attorney, Mr. Smith, appeared, and made a return to the writ, to the effect that, since issuing it, the relator had been discharged by the United States Commissioner.

Mr. Van Loan, for the relator, averred that his client had not been present at any such examination or disposal of the case by the Commissioner, and proposed to traverse this return, and show that Dr. McCauley was still actually or constructively in custody.

Mr. Justice Barnard ruled that the Doctor, having been returned as discharged, there was an end of the matter.

Mr. Tucker remarked that he supposed his client would be rearrested by the United States officers immediately.

Justice Barnard thought not.

The case then terminated.

Messrs. Gideon J. Tucker, John C. Van Loan, A. R. Wood and Thos. Lawrence, for the relator; E. Delafield Smith, for the United States Marshal.

Highly Important Decision in Prize Cases—A Vessel may Approach a Blockaded Port to Ascertain the State of the Blockade, if she does so in Good Faith.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, JULY 17.

Before Justice Nelson.

The Bark Empress and her Cargo vs. The United States.—Nelson, C. J.—This vessel and cargo were captured on the morning of the 25th November, 1861, by the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, off the Southeast Pass, some three miles from the Balize. The vessel was under a charter party, entered into by the master at Rio Janeiro, 5th September, 1861, to ship a cargo of coffee to "New-Orleans or Mobile, as may be ordered by the charterers, and if the vessel, on arrival, be warned off by a blockading squadron, to proceed either to New-York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, which second place is likely to be named by the charterers previous to the departure of the vessel from Rio de Janeiro," if warned off New-Orleans or Mobile, the master to deliver at the port of discharge the order from the officer warning him off, &c.

On the 14th September, 1861, the master was instructed by the charterers to proceed to New-Orleans with his cargo (6,186 bags of coffee), and should the port be open upon arrival, the bill of lading indorsed would advise him to whom to deliver the cargo; should the port be blockaded, he would be warned off, and would then proceed direct to New-York. The vessel belonged to British subjects, residing in Hull, England, and had sailed from that port in May, 1861, with a cargo of coal and cast-iron building for Rio Janeiro, and on discharging her cargo, the vessel was put up for freight by the master, which led to the charter above referred to. The cargo on board belongs to the charterers, William Moore & Co., British and Brazilian subjects.

The only question in the case is, whether or not the vessel and cargo are subject to condemnation for attempting to break the blockade of the port of New-Orleans? Upon a perusal of the testimony in preparation and documentary proof, we are satisfied that there was no such intent on the part of the master or owner of the cargo; that on the contrary their purpose was to ascertain at the mouth of the Mississippi River by personal inquiry whether or not the port was actually blockaded. This we think was the *bona fide* intention of the parties. There has been no disguise of the purpose, as it is avowed in the charter party, and written instructions of the owners of the cargo, and repeated by the master himself. And the only question is whether the master was justified under the circumstances disclosed in the case in making such inquiry.

It is quite apparent that these parties had adopted the construction of the proclamation of the President announcing an intent to set on foot a blockade of the Southern ports indicated by its terms, that a vessel sailing for a port in a state of blockade was entitled to a warning of one of the blockading vessels before a forfeiture would be enforced; and that acting upon this construction and consequent directions to be found in the charter party and instructions of the charterers the master persevered in the purpose of making the inquiry, although at the same time he had good reason for the belief that the port was in a state of actual blockade.

This interpretation of the proclamation was overruled by a majority of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Hiawatha*, and must be regarded, therefore, as affording no justification to either vessel or cargo. But, although the terms of the proclamation furnish no justification for the act, yet we think they are entitled to consideration when inquiring into the intent with which the master is sailing for the blockaded port, as the terms may have honestly misled him, and the fact of finding the vessel at a place under other circumstances suspicious, may, in view of these terms, be consistent with entire innocence.

There was no official notice of the blockade of the port of New-Orleans given by this Government to the British or Brazilian Governments. There is no evidence in this case when or at what time it was established. The case must stand upon a blockade *de facto* as it respects foreign neutral traders at the belligerent port. There was no doubt a general notoriety prevailed at Rio Janeiro at the time of sailing of the vessel from that place that the mouths of the Mississippi were blockaded, and the master of the vessel was advised in the course of the voyage by a vessel hailed, that he would be stopped at Balize.

There are undoubtedly cases which hold, as a general rule, that even in the case of a blockade *de facto*, the inquiry must not be made at the blockaded port, if reasonably practicable to ascertain the fact by inquiry at other neutral ports. There are exceptions to this rule, and under all the circumstances and proofs in this case, we are inclined to think the present is one of them.

Decree of the Court below reversed.

For the United States, the District-Attorney and Mr. Evarts; for the captors, Mr. Upton; for the cargo, Messrs. Larocque & Barlow, and W. H. Scott, Esq.; for the ship, Martin & Smith.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

During the week but two wills have been admitted to probate, namely, the will of John Flinn and James S. Petril. They contain nothing of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Alice M. Poe et al.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Wilson vs. Wilson.—Divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, July 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 24,272 bbls. Flour, 246 bbls. Corn Meal, 161,358 bushels Wheat, 297,730 bushels Corn, 13,020 bushels Oats, 452 pkgs. Provisions and 432 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $7 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quiet and nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been neglected; prices are unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at declining prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been dull and somewhat nominal.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and unsettled. Small lots of Middlings were sold at 60c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been very quiet, at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 05@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 50
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 00	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 9 00

Southern Flour favors buyers; sales since our last, 1,650 bbls., at $5 80@$6 80 for poor to good superfine; $6 85@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward; sales 1,070 bbls. Extra at $5 15@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive to-day, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been in request at $4@$4 65 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 2,500 bbls.

FRUIT—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more sought after, but at easier prices. Sales have been confined to 214,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 30@$1 35; Red do. at $1 27@$1 30; Amber Iowa at $1 25@$1 33—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 15@$1 24, and Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 21 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Sales have been reported to-day of 178,000 bush., at 65½c.@68c. for shipping mixed Western; [illegible] for unsound; [illegible] for White, and [illegible] for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is [illegible] at 96c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 75c.@76c.; State at 75½c.@76½c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending July 11, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time 1862.
Flour, bbls.	21,278	706,601	780,148
Wheat, bushels	209,756	3,778,094	5,877,356
Corn, bushels	968,682	10,767,376	12,615,105
Oats, bushels	160,529	2,664,056	1,163,419
Rye, bushels	7,021	360,091	487,384
Barley, bushels	608	150,073	437,076

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending July 11, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time 1862.
Flour, bbls.	27,777	666,390	652,926
Wheat, bushels	365,862	3,100,216	5,545,366
Corn, bushels	977,776	15,218,632	16,125,066
Oats, bushels	284,115	2,028,176	600,041
Rye, bushels	387	260,625	300,275
Barley, bushels	360	28,123	144,614

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	July 11, 1863.	July 4, 1863.	July 14, 1862.
Flour, bbls.	37,325	55,266	38,900
Wheat, bushels	581,026	636,061	906,317
Corn, bushels	1,581,000	1,007,330	345,791
Oats, bushels	306,358	319,795	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	54,300	55,420	[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been lightly dealt in at drooping prices.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand to-day, at 75c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased at 15c.@25c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet and unsettled.

LATHS—Have been moderately inquired for, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c., and 160 hhds. St. Croix, on private terms, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, and somewhat unsettled in price.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk demand, for immediate and future delivery, and sales have been reported of 6,900 bbls., in lots, at $11 62½@$13 for Old Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 5c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in very limited demand at irregular prices. Lard is quiet; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@10c., ℔ lb. Beef is inactive; sales 175 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags East India, part at $8 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, and tending downward.

SOAP—A small lot of Castile was reported sold, at 16½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been in very slack demand, at drooping prices.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, reached only 370 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½c., with 840 boxes Havana, part at 11c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request at declining rates.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 350 bbls., at from 45½c.@46c. chiefly at 45½c.@45¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been effected since our last. For Liverpool, 105,000 bushels Grain at 5½c.@7d. ℔ bushel, and by steamer, 4,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl., and 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Hamburgh, 1,200 bbls. Flour, by steamer, on terms not disclosed. For Antwerp, 40 tons Heavy Goods on private terms.

Buffalo, Friday, July 17.

Flour dull. Wheat dull and no sales. Corn dull and drooping, sales 17,000 bush. at 50c. Oats and other grains unchanged. Whisky nominal at 43½c. Canal Freights steady 12½c. on Corn; 14½ on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bush. Wheat. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye.

Baltimore, Friday, July 17.

Flour—Quotations are nominal. Wheat dull. Corn declining; White, 83c.@84c. Sugar declined ¼c.@½c. Whisky dull. Coffee—Rio, 29c.@30c.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 17.

Trade generally dull. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull; White, $1 50@$1 60; Red, $1 35. Corn dull. Provisions dull. Whisky dull, at 47c.@47½c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATHENEUM.—THE CONCLUDING SERVICES at the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., previous to the Summer vacation, will be held SUNDAY. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach at 10½ A. M. A Sunday School concert at 3½ P. M., of a most interesting character. Singing by the Sunday School vocalists, of duets, solos, &c., under the direction of Mr. Waters. Services at 7½, on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. Speaking by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Joseph Hoxie, and other eminent men. The singing will be of the finest order. Public worship will be resumed at the Atheneum on the first Sunday in September.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Course of Sunday evening sermons by ministers of different denominations. Rev. Alfred Cookman, of the Methodist Church, will deliver the Tenth sermon of the course next SUNDAY EVENING, July 19, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning by Rev. A. McGlashan, and other services as usual. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

SOUTH 5TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (NEAR 6th-st.,) Williamsburgh.—Rev. J. P. Newman, of New-York, will address the Juvenile Missionary Society of this Church on SUNDAY, 19th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M. He will exhibit a variety of relics illustrative of Bible scenes, and give an interesting account of his observations in Eastern countries. The children and the public generally are cordially invited to be present.

HOWARD MISSION.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the ill health of Rev. W. C. Van Meter, whose labors have worn him down, and who is compelled to leave the City for the Summer, this Mission will be closed until the 7th of September.

Rev. Mr. Hughes will be at the Mission daily from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., to attend to any business connected with it.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Morning subject—*Children in Heaven.* Evening subject—*Neutrality an Impossibility.* Sunday School at 9 o'clock and 2½. Lecture Tuesday evening, by the Pastor.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. Wardle, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening and prayer meeting on Friday evening. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING discourse will be *The Religion for the Hour.* Sabbath School meets at 9 o'clock in the Morning.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 554 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle on Wednesday evening at same place. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. Carroll, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. E. E. Griswold, Presiding Elder. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 8 o'clock, the Afternoon being for deaf-mutes. SUNDAY Rev. F. Dillon Eagan will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Rector of St. Alban's Church, will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET corner of Waverley-place. Rev. W. T. Sabine, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING; services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—NEAR CORNER of 14th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. Dr. J. B. Hagany will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. O. W. Lord in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 98 East Broadway, or the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truths are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will proclaim the word of prophecy in relation to present and impending events, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and all true friends of the coming Saviour invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway.—Subject SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, by Rev. C. C. Goss—*Jesus Beheld the City and Wept over it.* Singing by the Sunday School Harmonics. Strangers, young men and everybody welcome.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Northwest Church, 50th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, July 19, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., will preach at 8 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. Moses Ballou, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. No Evening Service.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, every Sunday. Subject, July 19—*What should be the Terms of Peace?* To commence at 3 P. M. Platform free to all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. Rev. S. D. [illegible] will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$7,681,063 32
Due from Banks and Bankers		834,364 42
Due from Directors of the Bank	$176,000	
Due from Brokers	365,000	
Real Estate		300,000 00
Specie		1,169,303 22
Cash items, viz.: Checks, &c., on Exchanges		1,094,598 86
Stocks		9,236,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Legal Tender Notes		603,235 00
Expense Account		24,808 34
Total		$20,921,710 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$9,488,062 00
Circulation Registered	$3,975	
Less Notes on hand	270	3,705 00
Profits		1,631,759 37
Due to Banks and Foreign Bankers		2,316,459 09
Due Depositors, on demand		7,464,362 67
Amount due, not included above, viz.: Unpaid dividends		18,604 30
Total		$20,921,710 60

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, a banking association located and doing business in New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1863.

THOS. P. ORIN, Notary Public.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 24 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1873; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

June 20, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM, } Committee.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds. Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.

WM. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1860.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

Office of North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Bank Department, Albany, July 13, 1863.

THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating a promissory note made by the subscribers for $587 75, dated April 7, 1863, payable 4 months from date at the Manufacturers' & Merchants' Bank, of New-York, to their own order, and indorsed by them, the same having been lost.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
No. 507 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 17 Pine-st.

$6,000 WANTED ON FOUR HOUSES and lots in Brooklyn. Property recently cost $14,000. Apply to Dr. WALLER, No. 131 Franklin-st., New-York. Agents need not apply.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON property worth $350,000 as collateral security. Principals only need apply. Address J. O., Box No. 1,563 Post-office.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,

No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	97,148 04

New-York, July 6, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

June 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Notice to Stockholders.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased sixty thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July to subscribe and take such increased capital stock at par, in the proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.

Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed, and that all shares then remaining untaken be sold at public auction, at the Trinity Buildings, New-York City, on the 27th day of July next, to the highest bidder, (but at not less than par,) for the benefit of the Bank, except that subscribers who would be entitled to fractional parts of shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and owners of less than three shares who shall notify the Cashier on or before the 20th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.

Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 28th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be forfeited and void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board.

June 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn., June 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

A. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Treasurer's Office, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Office No. 78 Wall-street, New-York, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

New-York, 9th July, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

Office of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 13 Wall-st.—New-York, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Office Williamsburgh Gas Light Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

Kings County Fire Insurance Co., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order, HENRY POPE, Secretary.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Office of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., No. 108 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 20, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

The Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the individual earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income-tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 173 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, New-York, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.

H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 28 William-st.

New-York, July 13, 1863.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

No. 67 Wall-st., July 3, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

Aug's F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.

Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

William M. Pullis,
Silvanus S. Ward, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 337 Broadway, entrance on Park-place—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, 1863. On sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 20. The interest is credited to depositors and draws interest from July 1 the same as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Principal.

Andrew Warner, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. Bull, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.

Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY.

New-York, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. H. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.

Total Assets, over $335,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av., on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,

No. 62 Beaver-st.

$100 REWARD.—A REWARD OF ONE HUNdred dollars will be paid for the recovery of the body of Mr. WM. S. SCHENCK, late member of the Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M., Company I, who was lost from the steamer *Belknap*, near Elizabethport, while on her passage from South Amboy to New-York, on the morning of the 15th July. Apply to WM. J. SCHENCK, No. 176 Front-st., New-York.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AT OR NEAR the junction of Broadway and Canal-st., a portemonnaie containing a sum of money, and papers of no value except to the owner. The finder will confer a favor by retaining the money, and returning the papers to No. 264 and 266 Canal-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 18th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. H. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

FRANK FARMER, OF NO. 86 NINETEENTH-ST., was robbed of all his money and valuables; there was no Police to be seen, or they could have been taken.

LOST—BY MAIL, A CERTIFICATE OF ONE hundred shares Illinois Central Railroad Scrip, $60, No. 2,343, to Hinchcliffe Hinchcliffe. Transfer stopped.

BALLIN & SANDER.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS lately arrived from London, wishes to find a good family who would adopt her child, fifteen days old. Very good looking and very healthy. Address Miss E. P., 4th-st. and 5th-av., South Brooklyn, or Mr. Boyd's, Greenwood.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

There shall be added to the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, as the twenty-sixth section thereof, the following:

Whenever, and as soon as this amendment to the Constitution shall take effect, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five persons Commissioners of Appeals, who shall have power to hear and determine all appeals then pending in the Court of Appeals, which may be transferred to them by said Court, and shall have all the general powers of a Court of Record for that purpose. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall act as Clerk of said Commissioners, and the judgment rendered by the said Commissioners shall be entered by the said Clerk in the records of the Court of Appeals, and shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the said Court. One of said Commissioners shall be named as Chief Commissioner, and the said Commissioners hold their office, until all the causes transferred to them shall have been heard and determined, but not longer than four years from the date of the original Commission. The said Commissioners shall receive the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Appeals. They may appoint the time and places of their sittings, and the Legislature shall provide for the expense thereof.

But said sitting shall not be appointed for the same time as those fixed for the Court of Appeals; and the Reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the Reporter of the said Commissioners.

State of New-York, in Senate, March 21, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

State of New-York, in Assembly, April 6, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING THAT PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE ARMY OR NAVY THEREOF, MAY VOTE AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY MAY BE IN SUCH SERVICE.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

Section one of article two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Provided, That in time of war, no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and places at which, such absent electors may vote, and the canvass and returns of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside or otherwise.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

State of New-York, in Assembly, April 22, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

State of New-York, in Senate, April 21, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of said original resolutions.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. S. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN C. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

City Inspector's Department, July 16, 1863.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, THE COMMON COUNCIL has passed a resolution, which has become a law, increasing the pay of laborers employed by the Corporation, to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, that hereafter, and from the date of said resolution, the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department will receive the above-named amount. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business, either the English or American style; will make herself generally useful to a family in want of a good cook; has the best of City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 243 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper, assistant, or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good City reference. Address ENERGETIC, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; would not object to take care of one horse, a cow and garden in a good family; has very good references. Address M. S., Box No. 207 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—A person who is accustomed to drawing for wood engravers—a young man who is willing to make himself useful in other capacities. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway.

COACHMAN WANTED.—WANTED, IMMEDIately, a good German, or Englishman to act as coachman and to make himself generally useful; to one of experience, well recommended, a desirable place may be had. Address J. R. P., Box No. 1,395 Post-office.

FARMERS WANTED—ON FARM NEAR New-York; one man and wife as principal, and two single men. Apply from 11 to 1, at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SCOTCHMAN WHO understands farming generally. He must be a good driver and milker and understand the care of cattle. Apply to C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 231 Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO THE WORK upon a small place up the North River, and take the care of a pair of horses. Apply after 10 o'clock at Drug store corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET TO GO TO Europe with a merchant; a clerk for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 3,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage [illegible]

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life reverses the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specifics for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other indiscretions, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving beneficial treatment.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DEFORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 137 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Office, No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, has perfected the application of nitrous oxide to the extraction of teeth. For this purpose it is superior to chloroform, without the least risk of injury to the patient, all its effects passing away in two minutes after the operation. It causes a quiet sleep, with the most pleasing sensations, during which I extract the teeth without the patient feeling it. Feeling that all such discoveries should be used for the public good, I place it before them and will make my charges sufficiently low that all may partake of its blessings. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—FIRST floor preferred, where there are no boarders. Address H. V., Box No. 139 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered,) G. B., office Journal of Commerce.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON. No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 26 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1863.
This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,
On MONDAY, July 20, At 12 o'clock M., AT Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS, 140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.
JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c., No. 49 William-st.
The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:
$24,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 923 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$900 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$660 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.
These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 13, 1860, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.
JESSIE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid dark bay horse, eight years old, sixteen hands high, of great style, a cheerful driver, suitable for coupé, road or City use, and an excellent saddle horse; sold only for want of use.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, chairs, tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds, bedding, cutlery, plated ware, ice-boxes and mosquito bars, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 304 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT ESTATE FOR SALE.—IN THE State of New Jersey, a valuable country seat for sale, with 230 acres of land attached, one hour and a half from New York, on high, commanding, and level ground. The mansion has a frontage of about 140 feet, including wings, and is of the most commodious construction and of Grecian architecture. The hall is 20 feet wide for about 60 feet, intersected at right angles by another one of about 12 feet wide by 70 or 80 feet, opening into spacious drawing-rooms, library, office, dining-room, steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. Stairway, upper and lower halls, and lower and upper rooms, arranged and appropriate for a gentleman's residence on a liberal scale. Lawn large, and filled with forest trees of many years' growth. Water brought into the house; also, to supply a fountain in the forest lawn. Stables, barns, and outbuildings on the most liberal plan. Beautiful stone cottage and lodge; costly hammered stone walls for 1,200 to 1,500 feet in front of the mansion. A mill of six-horse power on the place for the purposes of the farm and family use, with all the improvements of milling machinery, fine bolting, &c. Fruits, shrubs, and flowers in abundance; drives through all the meadows, lots and pastures; fields properly divided, fenced, and gated. All-in-all, a grand old residence, accessible by railway and convenient to the city. A purchaser is invited, and further information given by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, BALLSTON, WILL sell his country residence, surrounded by lawns, gardens, an orchard of the finest fruit, ice house, fish pond, convenient and extensive stables, barns, etc., etc., with 250 acres of highly cultivated land, well watered and underdrained, with 50 acres of forest. The mansion and outhouses are in fine order, replete with every convenience for a large family, and the location most healthful. The property should be examined to be appreciated. Inquire of Hon. R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; James Brown, Esq., (Brown Bros. & Co., New-York;) Gen. J. Cady, Schenectady. Or the owner on the premises, half way between Schenectady and Saratoga Springs, four miles south of Ballston Spa, and two miles from Branch Station on Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad. Post-office address, South Ballston.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATed house, out-buildings, and 18 acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees; location healthy, and hourly communication with the City by railroad. Situation, New Jersey, 18 miles from New-York. Price $15,000. Three-fifths may remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family, large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 3 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM and mill-seat in Pennsylvania for sale, or will exchange for City property. This property is eight miles from railroad communicating with New-York City, and considered very desirable. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.
For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 33.
For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.
For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.
For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.
For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.
For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.
For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.
For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.
Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.
New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.
The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., No. 30 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT, Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."
CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J. July 15, 1863.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 2, at Fort Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c. J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours. J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer J. D. Beers and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations in a private dwelling may be secured by early application at SEMMONS', No. 869½ Broadway, under Lafarge House, between 10 and 11 A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a large house in a very desirable situation, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply at No. 236 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 23 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights, a workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY Cottage in good order, suitable for a small family; pleasantly located, with numerous shade trees; rent very low, $8 per month. Inquire on the premises on the corner of Monroe-st. and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway. Inquire upon the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., or of EDWARD F. TRACY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT, the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 483 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm. NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD. New-York, July 1, 1863.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 722 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL TUESDAY, June 30. FROM NEW-YORK TUESDAY, July 21.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin, from ....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations $30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $125
Second Cabin 85
Steerage 35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ...Saturday ....July 18
EDINBURGH ....Saturday ....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ....$80 | Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ....85 | Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris ....95 | Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ....90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. PRANCE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 18.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $82. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA, ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Side-wheel STEAMSHIP EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st. MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. N. GAGER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TO PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock and will leave at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, with passengers and their baggage for the GREAT EASTERN. None but passengers allowed on board the TRAVELER. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

WANTED—TO LOAD FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W., a neutral vessel of from 600 to 1,000 tons' register. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 56 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼. Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½. Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. A. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 30th-st., North River, 8; Spring-st. 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW steamboat SILAS O. PIERCE and others; also barges adapted expressly for excursions. Any grove secured that parties may desire. Apply to E. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

JULY 19—THE ONLY REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT, the steamer TAYLOR, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st. 8¼; 10th-st. 8½; 26th-st. 8¾. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¾, stopping at all the other landings.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON and HUGUENOT. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER. 5,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 200,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 23d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, AND COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS, from Africa, the largest Serpents in the world.
ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA; Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.
MORNING BOAT.
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers. NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 23 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:35 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 5:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., (stopping at all stations except Yorkville;) for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 2:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leave Yaphank at 3:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 6 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 7:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Manahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:10 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 5:20 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STATIONERY.

TO SUTLERS AND JOBBERS.
Save money by sending to HEADQUARTERS for your STATIONERY. Everything in the Stationery line CHEAP FOR CASH. Address JNO. G. WELLS, No. 166 William-st., New-York. Manufacturing depot for all kinds of Stationery, Pocket-books, Port-monnaies, Portfolios, &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, 1st black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 505 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
MISS EMILY THORN, MR. MARK SMITH, MR. SETCHELL,
And the Comedy Company, in LEAH, THE FORSOOK. LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
And the Comedietta of CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.
The evening's performance will commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, July 20—BENEFIT OF MR. D. SETCHELL.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 26 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March," POWELL; "New Sparkling Polka," CLOY; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER. 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other here?"—brilliant variations, by GROBE—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 21. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 2. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 39 West 16th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. E. R. SOOTS, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys into diligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. [illegible] Nassau and No. 376 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York. ☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,
"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—Albany Evening Journal.
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—Buffalo Daily Courier.
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y. F. W. MOFFAT, No. 183 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 186 and 188 Chambers-st.; COUSE & DECAMP, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.; J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st.; GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 169 and 170 Chambers-st.; PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st.; BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 225 Greenwich-st.; HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 31 Murray-st.; BUNN & HEDDEN, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st.; PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.; BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 108 Merchants' row; C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 172 Chambers-st.

TIBBALS' SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c. Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF. For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent. Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE. GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Only Manufacturers, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 211 and 213 Water-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscriber would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application. T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York. Second door west of Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 509 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., [illegible] Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

THE GREAT RIOTS.

Continued from First Page.

by several respectable witnesses on the Inquests. It is not yet known how many lost their lives at this place, but those whose names are given above, and several others, were among the victims.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

The following persons are among the injured. The most of them were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Some are so badly wounded that they cannot recover. This list is exclusive of that published in the TIMES of yesterday:

MICHAEL MAHON, aged 39 years, laborer; resides corner of Avenue A and Seventeenth-street; from corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue; gunshot wound of left shoulder.

JAMES PRICE, aged 54 years, soldier, Company C, Fourth Delaware; resides at Philadelphia; from foot of Fulton-street, North River; injured in head.

ELIZA ELLIOTT, aged 9 years, minor, resides 140 East Twenty-seventh-street; from said number; gunshot wound of face.

HIRAM CHANDLER, aged 30 years, police officer, (Twenty-first Precinct,) resides in Third-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-streets; from corner of Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue; injury of head.

WILLIAM BOYLE, aged 22 years, laborer, resides at No. 235 East Twenty-second-street; from said number; gunshot wound of left side, right breast, and abdomen.

WILLIAM MALCOLMSON, aged 40 years, hostler, resides at No. 343 East Thirty-fourth-street; from said street; found lying on the sidewalk; gunshot wound of forehead.

AUSTIN BURKE, aged 26 years, machinist, resides at No. 300 East Thirty-fourth-street; from said number; gunshot wound of arm.

ELLEN CLYNE, aged 28 years, domestic, resides No. 404 First-avenue, from said number—injury of head.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, aged 32 years, laborer, resides No. 398 First-avenue, from said number—gunshot wound of breast and left shoulder.

PATRICK SHEEDY, aged 30 years, laborer, No. 20 West Forty-sixth-street—injury in head, Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

MICHAEL KEENAN, aged 45 years, hostler, No. 565 Eighth-avenue—shot in right shoulder and back, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

P. CAHILL, aged 56 years, laborer, No. 106 East Twenty-second-street—shot in chin, Third-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

JOHN LAMB, aged 36 years, carpenter, No. — Second-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets—injured corner of Thirty-second-street and First-avenue.

DENNIS MOCKLER, aged 21 years, glass-maker, Second-street, Hunter's Point—injured by Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point.

JOS. SCANFIELD, aged 13 years, No. 170 West Thirty-fourth-street—gunshot wound of left arm and left foot, corner Twenty-second-street and First-avenue.

BERNARD SCHNEIDER, aged 25 years, piano-forte maker, No. 144 East Twenty-first-street—gunshot wound of left foot, corner Third-avenue and Twenty-first street.

DANIEL MCAULIFF, aged 36, laborer, No. 180 East Forty-first-street—injured and shot in left side, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

RICHARD WELSH, aged 50 years, carpenter, resides at No. 90 West Thirty-second-street—shot in left thigh, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

JOHN SHEEHEY, aged 35, laborer, resides corner of Tenth avenue and Sixty-fifth-street—gunshot wound of right side, Forty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue.

JOHN MILLER, aged 22 years, driver, resides at No. 204 East Fourteenth-street—gunshot wound of left leg, corner of First-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

MARI DE LEMONTANO, aged 29 years, domestic, resides at No. 192 East Thirty-third-street—gunshot wound of hip, corner Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue.

CORNELIUS BARRETT, aged 11 years, resides No. 169 First-avenue—gunshot wound of leg, corner Fourteenth-street and First-avenue.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, aged 33 years, laborer, resides No. 251 East Twenty-first-street—gunshot wound of back and arm, corner First-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

JOHN O'CONNOR, aged 22 years, laborer, resides No. 251 East Twenty-first-street—shot in right thigh, Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

CHARLES HANNING, aged 35 years, ropemaker, resides corner Sixty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue—gunshot wound of back, Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

MICHAEL HODGES, aged 40 years, laborer, resides No. 179 Monroe-street—gunshot wound of neck, corner Grand and Pitt streets.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.

The following additional names have been reported of rioters arrested by the Police and Military:

Martin Morand.
John Hussey, No. 33 Jackson-street.
Peter Fitzsimmons.
Edward Luderick.
Peter Kelly.
James McGovern.
Philip Fitzsimmons.
S. M. Fullen, No. 132 East Twenty-second-street.
Jas. Mehan, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
Michael Barry, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
James Smith, No. 126 East Twenty-second-street.
Wm. Maxwell, No. 429 East Thirty-second-street.
Terrence Conner, No. 333 East Thirty-sixth-street.
John Van Houten, No. 513 Ninth-avenue.
Peter Leonard, No. 30 Fifty-fourth-street.
John Regnar, Twenty-ninth-street.
John Kerrigan, Fifty-seventh-street.
C. Malley, Fifty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue.
Neil McGorhen, No. 383 Seventh-avenue.
John Fitz Simons, No. 244 Sixteenth-street.
Hugh Fitzpatrick, No. 30 Fifty-third-street.
Thos. McLaughlin, Fifty-seventh-street.
James Tuite, No. 107 Thirty-seventh-street.
Thos. Lube, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
Thad. McGuire, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
Pat. Tooney, No. 510 Second-avenue.
Pat. Hirschott, No. 127 East Twenty-second-street.
Ben. Flanigan, No. 508 Second-avenue.
John Riley, No. 116 East Twenty-second-street.
Wm. Keagan, No. 110 East Twenty-second-street.

ARRESTS IN HARLEM.

The citizens of Harlem turned out on Thursday night, formed themselves into companies and patrolled the Twelfth Ward until daylight. A party of marauders crossed the bridge from Mott Haven during the night. They had been making threats of vengeance, stopping every respectable looking person they saw and demanding their money or their lives. Seven of them, named Thomas Armstrong, John Carr, Thomas Fay, John Nugent, Wm. Murphy, Thomas Fitzgerald and John Conniskie, were arrested and handed over to the proper authorities.

THE VERY LATEST.

All Quiet.

When our reporter left the Central Office last night at 12 o'clock all was quiet, and everything promised to remain so. The heavy rain-storm probably did much toward quieting the mob.

BROOKLYN.

All remained quiet yesterday and the night previous, although many threats had been made to sack and burn the houses of citizens, which caused a great deal of excitement, and a number of persons came to the office of the Inspector of Police for protection. The Police being all concentrated at one point, so as to act in any great emergency, it was impossible to grant all the requests that were made. Several families were notified that their residences would be visited during the night, and in some instances the families removed to other places to escape danger. No house was set on fire, however, and but few persons were molested in any way.

The measures of the authorities in maintaining order are thorough. The military have been organized, and are ready for action at any moment, and, in compliance with the proclamation of the Mayor, the citizens of the several Wards have formed companies to patrol their respective localities at night, so as to guard against incendiarism. A guard of eighty citizens was on duty in the First and Third Wards on Thursday and last nights, and a much larger number in the South Brooklyn Wards. Meetings were held last evening in all the Wards, and citizens were not wanting to offer their services. They are all provided with clubs similar to those used by the Police.

Yesterday, JOHN TRACEY, one of a crowd who assaulted colored people in Green-lane on Tuesday night, was brought before Justice PERRY on the charge of stoning the residence of JAMES HENRY WHITE, (colored,) and after driving him out, assaulting him. The complainant tried to run away, but was seized and beaten. The house was occupied by two colored families. The complainant had not offended the accused in any manner. The Justice convicted TRACEY, and fined him $20. In default of payment, he was sent to jail.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

On Thursday night a young desperado named Rooms was arrested for attempting to incite a riot. He was intoxicated and disorderly; upon his person were found arms and ammunition. Yesterday morning Justice COLAHAN very properly gave him six months in the Penitentiary.

During Thursday evening 60 cases of prize muskets were sent from South Brooklyn to the Navy-yard for safe keeping. A large number of elevators are also moored under the guns of the vessels in the Wallabout.

At Greenpoint men are constantly drilling, and at night a large force patrols the place to aid the Police. All the iron-workers and shipbuilders are quiet.

JERSEY CITY.

There were no riotous demonstrations in this city yesterday. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in a stable in the upper part of Henderson-street, Jersey City, owned by Mr. FRANK HENNESSEY, gardener. There being considerable hay in the upper part, where the fire was first discovered, the flames spread rapidly, and the entire building was soon in flames. There were three horses in the barn at the time, two of which were rescued, and the other, valued at $300, was burned to death. The Fire Department was very efficient in preventing a spread of the fire. Loss about $600; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by vagabond boys.

Troops for New-York Stopped.

ALBANY, Friday, July 17.

The Fourteenth Volunteer Artillery and Fifty-fourth Militia regiments are here from Rochester, the order to proceed to New-York having been countermanded. Similar orders to the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first regiments from Onondaga, were also countermanded to-day.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

The Mob Spirit Squelched—Arrest of a Ring-leader.

BOSTON, Friday, July 17.

The mob spirit in this city appears to have been effectually squelched, and there are no indications of its renewal.

As a precautionary measure, however, a strong military force and police patrol will guard the city to-night, and, if deemed necessary, for several nights to come.

The Constitutional Democratic Club have voted to test in the Courts of law the legality of the Conscription act.

SHERMAN DORR has been arrested for haranguing a crowd in opposition to the draft. He was locked up in default of $5,000 bail.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16.

The draft in Lowell, Charleston, Roxbury, Springfield and other towns has been effected in a quiet and orderly manner.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 16.

The quota of this city has been filled to-day. Everything passed off harmoniously, and the names of many of the drafted men were received with applause. Many prominent citizens, including a number of professional men, are among the conscripted. The draft in this district will be closed to-morrow.

The Troy Times.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, July 17.

The office of the Troy *Times* will be immediately reorganized, and with new type and fresh material the publication of the paper will be resumed at once.

No Riot in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Friday, July 17.

The statement furnished the Press by way of Springfield and Albany, that a riot was occurring in this city on Tuesday, was an abominable falsehood. No riot or tumult of any kind has taken place here.

A Riot Squelched in Portsmouth, N. H.

BOSTON, Friday, July 17.

Some rowdies attempted to get up a riot in Portsmouth, N. H., last night, but they were summarily squelched by the Mayor, with a posse of police and citizens. Three of the leading rioters were badly wounded. A detachment of marines from the Navy-yard, and a company of Regulars from Fort Constitution, were promptly on hand, but the mob had dispersed, and quiet has since been maintained.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 17.

The draft in the Fifteenth Ward of this city has been completed in a quiet and orderly manner.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

Important Circular from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 48.—The operations of the draft lately ordered in the New-England and Middle States, though in most instances completed or now in progress without opposition, have in one or two cities been temporarily interrupted.

Provost-Marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft.

Adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted.

Provost-Marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will *proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for* the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by aid of the military forces ordered to coöperate with and protect them.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Condition of Affairs in Suffolk—No Rebel Troops on the Blackwater—Gen. Dix, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 16.

FRED. A. ROWE, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, and commander of the army gunboat *West End*, is promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain. Lieut. DAVID J. BAILEY of the same regiment is also promoted to a Captaincy. Second Lieut. J. A. FLEMING, of the same regiment, is promoted to First Lieutenant.

A member of DODGE's cavalry left Portsmouth, Va., Tuesday morning, on a visit to Suffolk. When a few miles from town he secreted his horse and passed in on foot, after waiting till dark. He obtained quarters at a friend's house. The next morning he (being in disguise) breakfasted with three rebel officers, and returned to Portsmouth that afternoon. He reports that on the Sunday following the evacuation of Suffolk by the National troops, three rebel soldiers visited Suffolk for motives of curiosity, making only a brief stay. From this time till Thursday of last week the place was visited only by officers and others having relatives in town. On Thursday of last week, Col. GRIFFIN, of Georgia, with four companies of cavalry, of nearly 100 men each, came into Suffolk and took the building formerly occupied by Gen. TERRY for his headquarters, and held possession of the town till last Sunday, when, from some unknown cause, they hastily decamped.

Immediately after our troops left Suffolk the remaining merchants raised the price of boots to $50, and everything else in proportion.

The silence of death prevails through the town. No rebel flags are displayed. The citizens have not been molested in any way. There are no troops between Suffolk and the Blackwater, and none at the Blackwater at present.

Two regiments of infantry, numbering 600 men, who were stationed there, have left for James River, having heard that the Federal troops were about to land at a farm near City Point, where there is a Confederate storehouse, containing fifteen thousand bushels of wheat.

Dr. D. M. WRIGHT, of Norfolk, charged with the shooting of Lieut. SANBORN, will have his trial next Monday, before a Military Commission, over which Maj.-Gen. KEYES will preside.

Maj.-Gen. DIX and Col. LUDLOW left for Washington, D. C., this afternoon. The personal staff of Maj.-Gen. DIX proceed with him to New-York. The corps staff for the present remain here.

It is understood that Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, from Newbern, N. C., is expected here, to take command of this department.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, left for City Point this afternoon, with about one hundred rebel prisoners, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD.

There is no news to-day from our James River fleet.

Heavy showers have been falling here for the last twenty-four hours.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE'S ARMY.

A Resume of the Campaign—Movements of the Last Ten Days—The Council of War—The Feelings of the Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 16, 1863.

The campaign north of the Potomac is ended. The enemy has made an inglorious and hazardous escape *across a river which we had fondly hoped* was the great barrier to his retreat. The particulars of the retreat you have had in full. There remains, however, a brief history of the movements of both armies for the past ten days, yet untold. The material portions of it I will give, as nearly as possible, and the public may draw its own conclusions. My *rôle* is fact, not comment.

The rebel army under Gen. LEE, repulsed with sanguinary loss but not literally defeated, began its retirement from the field of Gettysburgh on Friday night, July 3. His left wing, which had fiercely assailed our right on that day, and had, in addition, occupied the village of Gettysburgh, was found to be withdrawn early on Saturday morning, when our forces, under Gen. HOWARD, advanced and occupied the place. His right wing and centre fell back a short distance on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning the rebel rear was found by a small reconnoissance to rest in the vicinity of Fairfield, eight miles from our front.

Gen. HOWARD reconnoitered the enemy's rear in person, and came suddenly upon their skirmishers, who fired, wounding severely his valuable Aid, Capt. JAMES J. GRIFFITHS, who, I regret to learn, died in Philadelphia on the 14th instant.

On Sunday morning the Sixth corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, was ordered to make a reconnoissance in force, ascertain the position of the enemy, and as nearly as possible his line of retreat. At some time during the day Gen. SEDGWICK brought up with the enemy in force, near Fairfield. A severe skirmish followed, but Gen. SEDGWICK refrained from bringing on a general engagement.

During Sunday, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M., after the details for burying the dead had been made, all the corps were ordered to move in three columns, as nearly as possible upon the heels of the enemy. Headquarters, itself, was ordered to move to Creagerstown that evening, twenty-two miles distant. This, I think, was before the result of Gen. SEDGWICK's reconnoissance had become known.

Subsequently all the orders for moving were countermanded, and the various corps halted from Sunday night until Tuesday morning. Headquarters remained at a point ten miles southeast of Gettysburgh until that time.

In the meantime our cavalry were rapidly developing the line of the enemy's retreat. Instead of moving toward Chambersburgh, which is almost southwest of Gettysburgh, LEE took a shorter line of retreat, and at once seized the two upper gaps in the South Mountain, viz., the gap leading from Fairfield through Jack's Mountain to Waynesboro, known as Fountaindale Gap, and the gap through which passes the road from Emmittsburgh to Waynesboro and Greencastle, known as Monterey Gap. Then by the country roads, in a southwesterly direction toward Hagerstown.

There were then left to Gen. MEADE two routes to pursue—one to follow directly on the heels of the enemy, and fight him in these gaps, or march at once for Harmon's, Braddock's, Turner's and Crampton's Gaps, in South Mountain range—all below those occupied by the enemy.

The latter route was adopted, involving an average of march of from fifteen to twenty miles further than the enemy had to go, and on Tuesday morning, two days after LEE had fully abandoned his position, the army was put upon forced marches for the western slope of the South Mountain. The general rendezvous of the corps was Middletown, in the valley between the Catoctin and South Mountain ranges. Four or five of the army corps entered this valley by a road six or eight miles north of Frederick, while two or three of them moved around by the angle of Frederick, and thence west into the Middletown Valley.

The concentration of the different corps at Middletown was made substantially on Wednesday night—some being in advance, some at, and some just in the rear of Middletown. Headquarters, which made a single leap of thirty-five miles from Gettysburgh to Frederick on Tuesday, moved to Middletown on Wednesday.

On Thursday, July 9, the march was resumed, the Second and Twelfth corps passing down the Middletown Valley to Crampton's Gap, eight miles below Turner's Gap, through which the balance of the army passed. Thursday night's headquarters were moved to the Mountain House in the Gap, four miles west of Middletown.

On Friday, the army was all well over the mountain, well in hand for attack or defense—more so by far than when the enemy made the attack at Gettysburgh, *for the corps were then twenty miles away. Thursday night, the Sixth corps, which was in advance*, had pushed out four miles beyond Boonsboro, or within three miles of Funkstown, BUFORD's cavalry having gallantly cleared the road after two days' severe fighting with STUART.

On Friday the headquarters of Gen. MEADE were established near Antietam Bridge, on the Williamsport road, three miles west of Boonsboro, and seven miles south of Hagerstown, they remaining there until Tuesday night.

From Friday until Tuesday morning, our average advance against the enemy was about three miles. During this time our line was formed on the west side of the Antietam, and we approached the enemy to within a distance ranging from half a mile to a mile and a half. Here we fell to throwing up works of defence.

The lines of the two armies were from six to eight miles long, that of the enemy being the longest. Of course, thus extended, both were very weak, and the advantage rested with the party who made a vigorous and sudden attack. I believe I am correct in saying that we never fully compelled the enemy to develop his line. We knew he had one, but its exact location, character and strength, was not, as far as I am able to learn, fully ascertained. There is good evidence, however, for the belief that the chief portion of the enemy's works were thrown up between Thursday and Monday. What little information we got of their doings tended to show this. In addition, they kept up an exceedingly stubborn front, with their pickets and skirmishers, and acted in every way just as we know they always do, when they wish to conceal some important movement—just as we do when we desire to do the same thing.

On Sunday evening a council of the Corps Commanders, also attended by the Chief Engineer, the Chief of Cavalry, and the Chief of Staff, was held. The question of attacking the enemy was discussed. Of the seven Infantry Corps Commanders, five opposed an attack and two favored it—Gens. HOWARD and WADSWORTH. In addition, Gen WARREN, Chief Engineer, and Gen. PLEASANTON, commanding the Cavalry Corps, earnestly favored a forward movement, as they had not failed to do from the first. A council was said to be necessary because it was the only way, in view of the active nature of the campaign thus far, by which a correct idea of the efficiency of each corps could be ascertained. It is worthy of note that Gens. HOWARD and WADSWORTH, who advised an attack, were the weakest in numbers.

What Gen. MEADE's own inclination was I am not positively informed, but I think he desired to push ahead, but finally deferred to the opinion of the majority of his subordinates. A consideration which, doubtless, had some influence in delaying a movement, was the fact that reinforcements were slowly arriving, and we were growing stronger. Another idea prevailed very strongly with some of the Corps Commanders, viz., that LEE would be compelled to attack us, because of the continued high stage of the Potomac, and that he could not, so long as it lasted, obtain any reliable means of crossing; and the belief also existed that, as a matter of pride, he would not retreat, but would arbitrate again on the bloody field of another battle. I may add here that our information concerning the condition of the river and the operations of the enemy in its vicinity, was exceedingly scanty, and generally considered unreliable. One or two reports of scouts, however, which were at first discredited, afterward proved to have been well founded, viz., that LEE had obtained a number of pontoons from Winchester, and that he was building flat-boats at Williamsport.

On Sunday night, July 12, some of the Corps Commanders began, on their own responsibility, to throw up earthworks for a line of defence. This was continued through Monday and Monday night, even up *to the very moment of the departure of the enemy's rear guard*. It is due to Gen. WARREN, Chief Engineer, to say that this was entirely without his orders, and he strongly disapproved the proceeding, as well as condemned the position of much of the line.

The escape of LEE was reported at daylight on Tuesday morning, by a negro who came in from Williamsport. His statement was not credited, Gen. MEADE believing that the enemy was merely concentrating his forces at some point on his long line to resist an attack. But by 9 A. M. everybody was convinced. The manner and means by which he escaped you have already had in full.

Three or four facts grouped together tell the whole story. The national army took up its line on Friday and remained nearly in the same position until Tuesday; the troops were in superb spirits, and their confidence that they could whip the rebels was stronger than I have ever yet seen it, and was fully exemplified in the few sharp skirmishes that took place—all, both cavalry and infantry, resulting uniformly in our favor. The enemy had a strong line, but not one-third so formidable as ours at Gettysburgh—dangerously weak because of its length, and weaker by far on Friday, July 10, than on Monday, July 13. The enemy's means of crossing on Friday were incomplete, on Monday they were complete enough to carry him away; and yet on Monday his army was divided by the river, and in a state of trepidation for fear their hazardous movement should be discovered. We were growing stronger, by additions of troops, while we lay still, and the enemy was improving the same time in recovering from the disheartenment of his defeat, and the aggregation of supplies and ammunition from Winchester. In short, delay proved of far more advantage to the enemy than to us. Add to this the fact, of which I am personally cognizant, that the soldiers received the news of LEE's escape with feelings of bitter disappointment, and that they would rather have fought him two to one than to chase all over Virginia again after him, and the policy of "a vigorous prosecution of the war" at all times, and under all circumstances is vindicated with greater emphasis than ever heretofore.

A résumé of the campaign since the army left Fredericksburgh, I will give in my next.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Ladoga, from Cronstadt—Frederick J. Jordan, Mrs. Ann Mason.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon sets... 8 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 23 | Gov. Island.. 10 11 | Hell Gate... 11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Colombo, (Ital.,) Vasallo, Cork, Baetjer & De Verte.

Barks Borussia, (Pruss.,) Moye, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Charlotte B—, (Br.,) Nevin, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Acme, (Br.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.

Brigs Ada, (Br.,) Greene, St. Pierre, Mar., D. R. De Wolf; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Milam, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; New Globe, Wentworth, Boston; Clara L. Robbins, (Br.,) Mulligan, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.

Schooners Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Providence; Isabella, (Br.,) Whitman, Canso, N. S., T. S. Whitman; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Washington, Mott Bedell; Reindeer, Lincoln, Boston; Alice, Goodall, Elizabethport, Merrill & Abbott; J. Raymond, McDaniel, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Eliza & Catharine, (Br.,) Bullard, Rock Sound, J. Douglas; Somerset, Sterling, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; H. R. Barnes, Barnes, New-Haven; John Oliver, Swift, Port Royal; Eclectic, (Br.,) Horan, Port-au-Prince, Gordon, Bruce & McAuley; E. H. Barth, Longstreet, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamer Commodore, Curtis, Philadelphia, with 600 rebel prisoners, and proceeded Eastward.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., via Sandy Hook, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Lancaster, (Br.,) Smith, Shields June 1, with coal to E. Crocker. June 21, lat. 46 50, lon. 42 35, saw a large iceberg; 22d, lat. 45 36, lon. 45 40, saw an iceberg, also a steamer going East, having two smoke pipes. June 25, more icebergs, and again on the 27th. Has had light variable winds the entire passage; was 20 ds. west of the Grand Banks.

Ship John Clark, (of Baltimore,) Letaurnan, Liverpool June 2, with coal and 364 passengers to master. Is bound to Baltimore; put into this port to land passengers.

Ship Webster, Norris, Liverpool June 4, with mdse, and 723 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 3 lat. 43 7, lon. 544, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Kittatiny.

Ship Confidence, Cole, Glasgow June 3, with mdse. to W. & A. Nelson. June 18, lat. 42 4, lon. 38 21, spoke Hanoverian brig Fortuna, for New-York.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt May 28, *with mdse. to Wm. Kopes & Co.*

Ship Uncle Joe, Cox, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Marava!, Foster, Barbadoes 13 ds., in ballast to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Marseilles May 18, passed the Rock June 1, with wool to F. Cousinery & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Bark Persia, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Putnam, Cow Bay, C. B., 28 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ruby, (of Walton, N. S.,) Foley, Walton, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to P. E. Penniston.

Brig Absburgo, (Aust.,) Morin, Girgenti 59 ds., passed Gibraltar June 13, with sulphur to John E. Devlin.

Brig M. A. Horton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lennerton, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Milo, (of Londonderry,) Johnson, Matamoras 26 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Croton, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Connecticut, Dean, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr Elizabeth, Crossup, Matamoras 14 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Summit, Freeman, Boston, with plaster for Hudson.

Schr. S. H. Fost, McFadden, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Albert, Larkin, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, New-Haven, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Z. Snow, Jones, Port Morris, in ballast.

Schr. Agricola, Murch, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Flora King, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Hurd, Snow, Rockland 9 ds., with lime.

Schr. Tacher Taylor, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds.

BELOW—Bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16—Arr. barks Undine, of Bath, from New-Orleans. On the 23d ult. passed a wreck on Camford Reef.

Spoken, &c.

Isabella—ship, hence for Antwerp, July 16, 40 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook.

Lady Daly—Br. bark, from Nuevitas for Cork, June 26, lat. 41 54, lon. 43 18.

Sidonia—U. S. gunboat, on a cruise, 4 ds. out from Boston, July 15, at 9½ A. M., Shinnecock bearing N. N. W., and when last seen was steering N. W. by W.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN SEE IT IN HIS FACE.—Is a man honest and upright in his dealings his face shows it. Is he a rogue or a trickster, an expert physiognomist can at once detect it. The *Phrenological Journal* is giving the most lucid lessons on Physiognomy ever published. See article on noses with 32 illustrations, in July number—only 15 cents. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES (repeated in three columns)

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females THE EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER Will accompany the medicine.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES From 20 to 30 years' standing, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.

We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist, PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information in confidence.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, Depot. No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose OF THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out this advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

IOΔHΣ.

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results. Its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any *other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many* obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefits to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and flag-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *Fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1819, by Coindet, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts so powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands of the mouth and stomach*, it should increase the *salivary*, *gastric*, *pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended it not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchocele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine." * * * "I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in the *incipient state*."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions, and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dr. [illegible]ten.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Segalas, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scrofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London Lancet that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strumous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine *hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with* some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute, and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs*." In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

DR. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $9 per half dozen. Sold by druggists.